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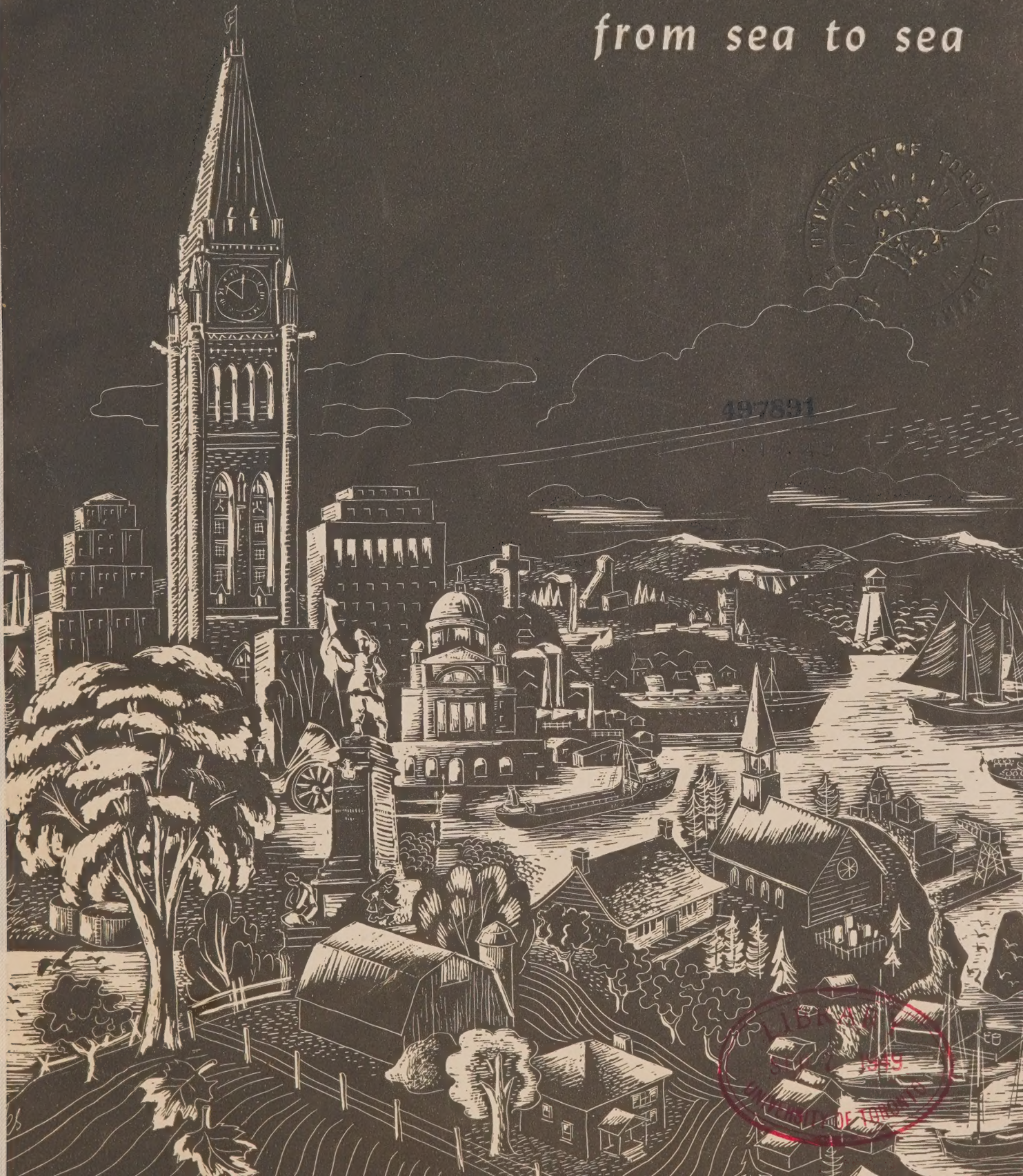


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CANADA

from sea to sea



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Canada. Canadian Information Service
Canada from sea to sea.



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On the upper two-thirds of the shield are displayed the Royal Arms, differenced by what once were the Arms of France in the fourth quarter; on the lower third, silver or white, a green three-leaved sprig of maple, the emblem of Canada.

The crest is a lion, in its right paw a red maple leaf symbolizing sacrifice.



The supporters are the lion and unicorn of the Royal Arms, the lion holding the Union Jack, the unicorn the ancient banner of France.

The whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The motto is new. "A mari usque ad mare" alludes to the fact that Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



CANADA



CANADA





Alma Duncan

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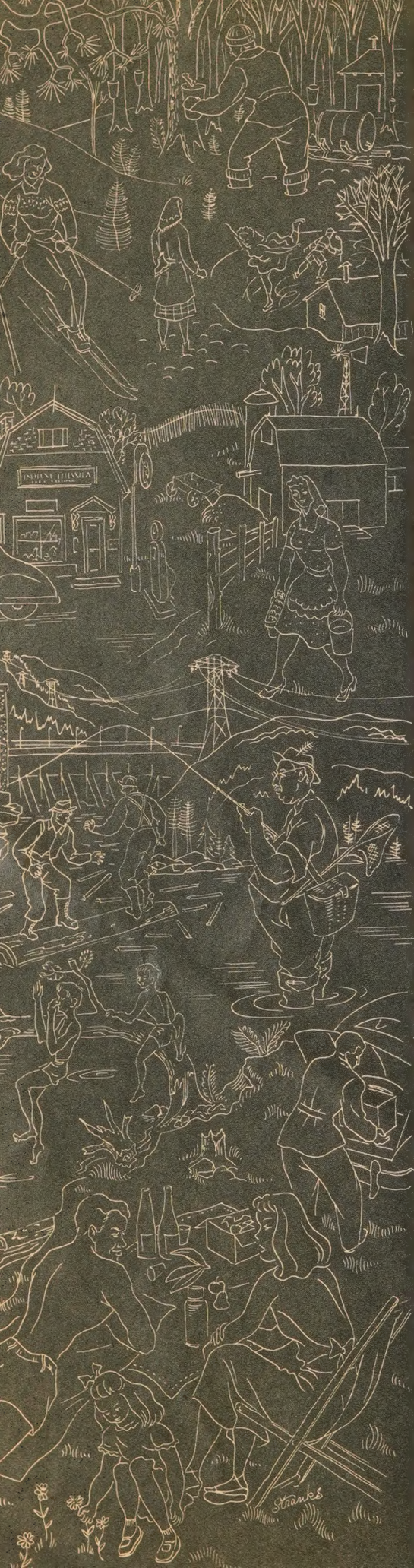
WINTER IN QUEBEC

CANADA TODAY

Land, climate and people are generally recognized as the chief elements in the making of a nation. What the people do with the land and its resources, helped or hindered by climate, makes the country's economic history. How they organize their united strength for freedom and security makes their political history. Social and cultural development can be measured by the extent to which people master their environment and build on the traditions they have inherited.

- The development of Canada has been made the more challenging by the exceptional diversity and variety to be found in all three elements; people, land and climate. It is against this background that an attempt has been made in the following pages to indicate—necessarily in outline only—the political, economic, social and cultural achievements of Canadians up to the present time.
- Because the young nation was tempered to early maturity by participation in two world wars in the space of thirty years, special attention has been paid to the impact of those wars on the country's development.
- Similarly, because Canada's maturity and status as an independent nation are now generally recognized, her international relationships, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, as a North American state and as a member of the United Nations have been elaborated in some detail.
- However, the length and breadth of Canada are not easily compressed into a short booklet. Sources of further information have therefore been indicated by including a bibliography and a list of Canadian representatives abroad.





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While lack of space precludes mention of individual names, thanks are due to the many persons and organizations who have allowed the use of their photographs in this publication.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.P.H.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, 1947

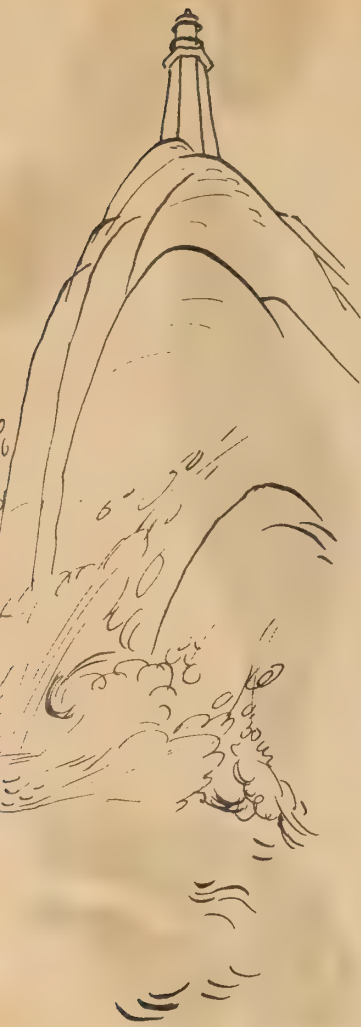


CANADA'S borders encompass a huge territory. Here is the largest country in the Western Hemisphere, the third largest in the world. Canada covers almost half a continent, and includes the large northern archipelago which extends practically to the Pole. The total area—more than 3,500,000 square miles—about equals that of all Europe.

THE LAND

Halifax on the Atlantic coast of Canada is closer to Antwerp than it is to Vancouver on the Pacific coast. From east to west the boundary with the United States verges on 4,000 miles in length. From north to south Canada extends nearly 3,000 miles—from the polar regions to the latitude of the Mediterranean.

The greater part of this immense northern territory remains sparsely inhabited. Not area alone, but chiefly soil and climate govern settlement. It is roughly the southern quarter of Canada which at present is capable of supporting a stable population. While certain important



productive activities extend far northward, all areas of dense population lie within 200 miles of the southern border.

Politically, Canada is divided into nine provinces and two territories. These (with their capitals) may be grouped as follows.

The Maritime Provinces, on the Atlantic seaboard:—Nova Scotia (Halifax), New Brunswick (Fredericton) and Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).

The Central Provinces, extending northward from the Great Lakes basin:—Quebec (Quebec) and Ontario (Toronto).

The Prairie Provinces, spanning the western prairies:—Manitoba (Winnipeg), Saskatchewan (Regina) and Alberta (Edmonton).

British Columbia (Victoria), a single province including the entire Pacific seaboard, almost the whole of the Western mountain system and the islands along the coast.

North of the provinces are the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

But the land falls naturally into five geographical areas: the Maritime Region, the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Precambrian Shield, the Great Central Plain and the Mountain Region along the Pacific Coast.

THE MARITIME REGION

The contour of Canada's three provinces on the Atlantic is determined by the northern extension of the Appalachian mountains which jut up into Canada from the United States. The land is hilly, marked with low ridges and valleys, not uniformly fertile except in Prince Edward Island.

The climate of the region is dominated by two ocean currents—the cold Labrador Current carrying icebergs out of the Arctic and the warm Gulf Stream flowing north from the Gulf of Mexico. Meeting off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, these produce heavy winter fogs. The Labrador Current keeps the coastal waters ideally cool for the fisheries and also provides an abundant food supply. The warm Gulf Stream produces favorable conditions for the cultivation of mixed farming and apple-growing.

Projecting off the eastern coast is one of the largest continental shelves in the world—a vast area of shallow waters. Cod, halibut, herring, salmon, mackerel and lobster abound on these rich fishing banks.





Power dams harness the Saguenay River in rugged Precambrian Shield.

The most important mineral in the region is Nova Scotia's coal. Extending out for miles under the sea from the rocky coast of Cape Breton Island are the coal seams of Sydney. Other fields are found in the region of New Glasgow on the northern shore of the mainland.

Halifax, Saint John and Sydney have excellent harbours open the year round—unlike the St. Lawrence ports which are icebound in winter.

THE ST. LAWRENCE LOWLANDS

The St. Lawrence River, draining the five Great Lakes, provides a great natural waterway leading into the heart of the continent. There is deep water navigation 600 miles inland to the port of Montreal. The river and the lower lakes are flanked by the region known as the St. Lawrence Lowlands, which extends in Canada westward from the city of Quebec to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including the triangle of southern Ontario lying north of the lakes to the Ottawa Valley.

This region of southern Quebec and Ontario consists of a gently sloping plain of highly fertile land. The climate is moderate owing to the influence of the Great Lakes. In the southern portion it is warm enough for the cultivation of such crops as peaches, tobacco, apricots and grapes.

Between Montreal and the entrance to Lake Ontario at Kingston the great rapids of the St. Lawrence, which constitute a spectacular barrier to inland shipping, have been by-passed by locks and canals. The broad Niagara Falls—a drop of 160 feet between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario—have been overcome for shipping by the Welland Canal.





The St. Lawrence Lowlands are the heart of Canada. More than half of Canada's people make their homes in this region of fertile farms and orchards and thriving industrial and commercial centres. Here are found Montreal and Toronto, the two largest cities in Canada, Ottawa, the nation's capital, and two-score other cities.

THE PRECAMBRIAN SHIELD

Encircling Hudson Bay in a giant horseshoe is the vast Precambrian (or Canadian) Shield. It covers almost two-thirds of Canada's mainland and extends from the northern bank of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mackenzie River on the Western Arctic coast. The prehistoric withdrawal of glaciers and the erosion of ages have produced this expanse of rounded hills, forest and rock with thousands of lakes, rivers and bogs.

Rich deposits of mineral ore, including gold, silver, nickel, copper, platinum, cobalt and uranium, lie within its ancient rocks. There are great stands of timber; and these forest resources of spruce and pine are admirably suited for the production of lumber, pulp and paper.

The Precambrian Shield is drained by many swift-flowing rivers—the Saguenay and the St. Maurice in Quebec, the Ottawa flowing southwards into the St. Lawrence from the centre, the Moose, Albany, Nelson and Churchill flowing into Hudson Bay, and thousands of smaller rivers. Numerous falls provide a wealth of potential hydro-electric power.



Farm lands border the St. Lawrence River.



Canoes provide sport and transportation.

During the past three centuries the wild regions of the Precambrian Shield have provided one of the world's chief sources of luxury fur—beaver, otter, fisher, muskrat, fox, mink, ermine, marten and lynx. The maze of rivers and lakes enables trappers to go far into the wilds by canoe.

With the exception of the arable Clay Belt in northern Ontario and Quebec, little of the Precambrian Shield is well adapted for agriculture. The climate is rigorous. In spite of its great resources, the adverse factors of soil and climate have limited the population of this region.

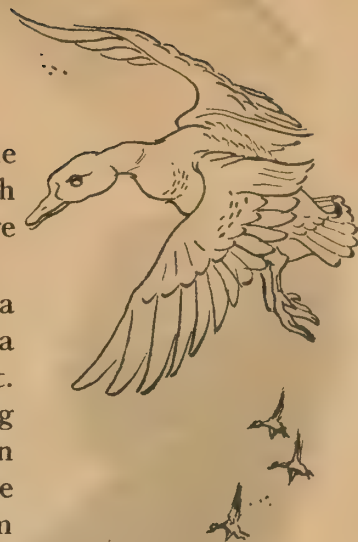
THE GREAT CENTRAL PLAIN

Extending westward from the edge of the Precambrian Shield to the Rockies are the broad meadow lands of the Great Central Plain which covers the greater part of the three Prairie Provinces. The prairies are largely treeless but soil and climate are favourable for agriculture.

From southern Manitoba through Saskatchewan and central Alberta northward to the Peace River district stretches, with but one break, a broad belt of soil productive of the world's finest high-protein wheat. Prairie wheat is exceptionally hard and possesses excellent bread-making characteristics. Prairie farms are much larger than those in eastern Canada: in the wheat-growing areas many cover a full "section" (one square mile) or more. In the southern grazing districts the average farm is several "sections" in size.

The climate tends to extremes. Winter temperatures sometimes fall far below zero; summer days are long and hot. In southern Alberta, the warm Chinook winds blowing from the Rockies break the winter cold and produce early springs.

Both snow and rainfall are generally light and crops depend largely upon rains during the growing season. In summer long hours of sunshine provide ideal conditions for rapid growth. In "dry belts" irrigation projects have turned the fields green with alfalfa and sweet clover.



Cattle on the western prairies.



Boom men burl logs on B.C. river.

The lakes of the Prairie Provinces, notably Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, yield fish of high quality—whitefish, pickerel, trout and the renowned "goldeye" which, lightly smoked, is a famous breakfast delicacy.

Great river systems drain the prairies: to the east, the Red and the Assiniboine, in the central plains the Saskatchewan and its tributaries. The waters from the northern parklands flow down to the Arctic through the Mackenzie River system, which includes the Peace and Athabaska Rivers, Lake Athabaska, Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes. It is the



Snow peaks tower in the Rocky Mountains.

longest river system in Canada—2,500 miles from the source of the Peace to the mouth of the Mackenzie—almost as long as the Mississippi.

Mineral wealth is also found in this region. Extensive radium and uranium deposits are located on the shores of Great Bear Lake. Along the Athabaska valley are sands impregnated with petroleum. In southern Alberta extensive deposits of coal, oil and natural gas are being worked.

The characteristic aspect of the prairies, however, is still the broad sweep of the large farms, the wide sea of grain ripening in late summer and the silhouette of the grain elevator.

Dog teams travel the far north.



THE MOUNTAIN REGION AND PACIFIC COAST

Although the Prairie Provinces give the impression of being flat, in reality the ground rises gently from east to west—from an elevation of less than 800 feet above sea level at Winnipeg to 3,500 feet at Calgary where the innermost range of the Rockies can be seen in the distance.

The western mountain system extends over most of the province of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of Alberta. Mount Logan, in the Yukon District, towers to a height of almost 20,000 feet; Mount Robson, in British Columbia, to nearly 13,000 feet. In all, 74 summits are more than 11,000 feet high; over 600 reach heights of 6,000 feet or more.

The Rocky Mountain chain proper is not much more than 70 miles wide. The Columbia River valley separates the Rockies from the central ranges further west which include the Selkirks, the Caribou Range and the Purcells. Deposits of gold, copper, silver and lead occur in many places.

West of the Selkirks lie the fruit orchards of the Okanagan district in a dry belt made fertile by irrigation. The Coast Range extends to the Pacific. Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands are visible evidence of another mountain system submerged under water.

The warm Japanese Current off the coast produces a mild climate. The ocean winds drop most of their moisture in the coastal regions with the result that forests and gardens are almost tropically luxuriant. There are heavy rains in the fall and winter, with fog along the coast and deep snow in the mountains. The summers are usually bright and clear.

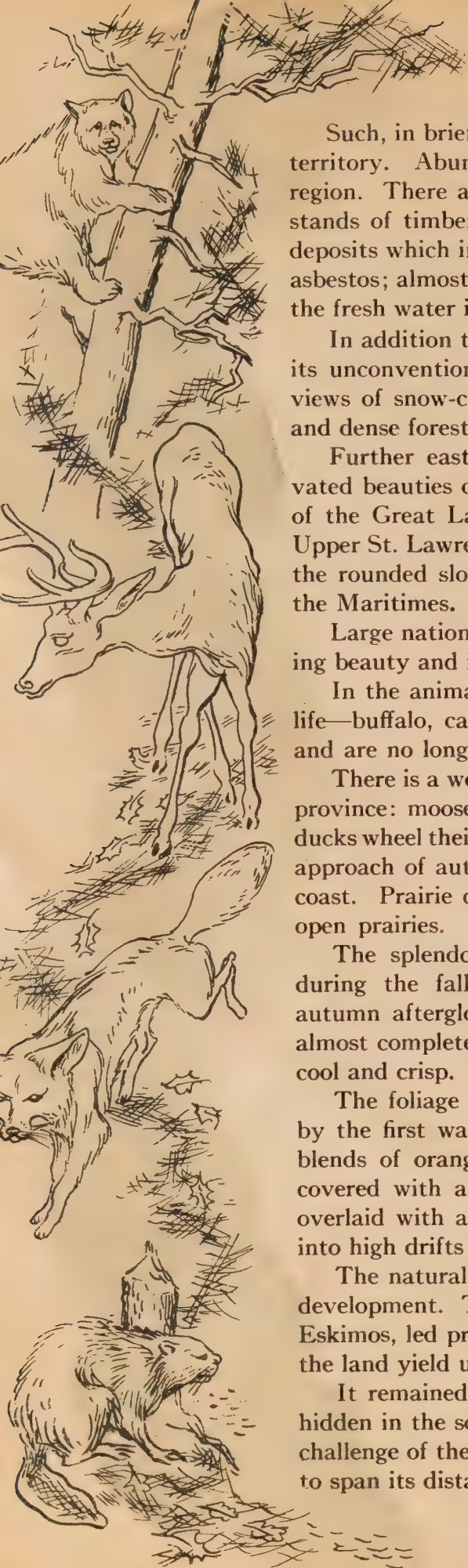
The most important timber is the Douglas fir, abundant in the mild climate and heavy rainfall of Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. It grows in dense stands and often attains a height of 300 feet and a diameter of 10 feet. There are also great stands of cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock.

All along the west coast the sea comes in to meet the mountains, with long narrow inlets extending into the precipitous shores. The length of this heavily indented coastline is nearly seven thousand miles. Off-shore the waters teem with halibut, herring and salmon. The most important commercial fish are the salmon which are hatched in fresh water, live to maturity in the open sea but return to their native streams inland to spawn. During the spawning season the Fraser and other coastal rivers gleam red with the crowding salmon as they struggle upstream to lay their eggs.

The broad flats of the Fraser valley provide fertile soil for numerous dairy, truck and poultry farms. In the dry lands of the interior plateau there is excellent range country for cattle and sheep.

Snow lends enchantment





Such, in brief outline, are the physical components of Canada's broad territory. Abundant and varied natural resources are found in every region. There are more than 500,000 square miles of fertile land; great stands of timber in 1,000,000 square miles of forest; extensive mineral deposits which include the world's greatest sources of nickel, radium and asbestos; almost limitless supplies of hydro-electric power; more than half the fresh water in the world; extensive marine and inland fisheries.

In addition to this heritage of natural wealth Canada's land is rich in its unconventional charm. The Canadian Rockies present spectacular views of snow-capped peaks and glaciers, mountain lakes, deep valleys and dense forests.

Further east unfold the broad expanse of prairie and the uncultivated beauties of the Lake of the Woods region; the imposing grandeur of the Great Lakes; the picturesque islands of Georgian Bay and the Upper St. Lawrence; the rolling, wooded river-valleys of eastern Canada; the rounded slopes of the Laurentians; the cool forests and streams of the Maritimes.

Large national parks across the country preserve regions of outstanding beauty and interest.

In the animal parks of Western Canada many species of native wild life—buffalo, caribou, elk and antelope—now thrive in large enclosures and are no longer in danger of extinction.

There is a wealth of game in the wooded and unsettled regions of each province: moose, deer, bear and smaller animals. The wild geese and ducks wheel their squadrons northward in spring and south again with the approach of autumn frosts. Grouse abound in the woods from coast to coast. Prairie chicken, pheasants and Hungarian partridge nest on the open prairies. The lakes breed countless waterfowl and fish.

The splendor of the Canadian landscape is perhaps most striking during the fall of the year, especially during "Indian summer"—an autumn afterglow of delightful balmy weather. There is generally an almost complete absence of wind; the days are mild and hazy, the nights cool and crisp.

The foliage of the maple, birch, sumach, oak and tamarac, touched by the first warning of winter, displays a brilliant spectacle of colour in blends of orange, gold, scarlet, maroon and green. Soon the land is covered with a variegated carpet of the fallen leaves, presently to be overlaid with a gleaming blanket of snow piled ever deeper and tossed into high drifts by the shrewd winds of early winter.

The natural heritage of Canada is still in the stage of discovery and development. The original inhabitants of this territory, the Indians and Eskimos, led primitive lives and lacked the techniques necessary to make the land yield up its riches.

It remained for newcomers from Europe to tap the latent treasures hidden in the soil, forest and rock of Canada—to take up the tremendous challenge of the Canadian land; to overcome its vast geographic barriers; to span its distances.



CANADA'S population of 12 millions can be roughly divided into three main groups, all of European origin. English and French, the two official languages of Canada, reflect the two largest of these. The third is a composite group of other European peoples.

THE PEOPLE

Those of British stock account for approximately one-half of the total population. Included in this group are the descendants of immigrants from the British Isles, of the United Empire Loyalists who migrated to Canada during the American Revolution and of more recent settlers from the United States. Canadians of British origin are spread out across the country but are somewhat more concentrated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia than elsewhere. The Anglo-Saxon influence is the principal one felt by immigrants of other than British or French stock, who constitute the third main population group. They tend to absorb the Anglo-Saxon type of Canadian culture.



Over thirty per cent of the population are Canadians of French stock. They have almost all sprung from the French colonists who remained in Canada when it came under British rule in 1763. Although nearly a million of them now live in other parts of Canada, most of them are in the province of Quebec. Here they have retained a distinct way of life which is guaranteed and respected by the nature of the Canadian federation. The French element of the Canadian people continues to maintain a high degree of homogeneity and cohesion.

The third segment of the population came to Canada largely with the wave of settlement which swept over the West during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Today, people of Ukrainian, Scandinavian, German, Dutch, and Polish origin make up nearly one-fifth of the Canadian population. They are concentrated mainly in the Prairie Provinces. Although quick to adopt Canadian habits, members of this group also retain much of their cultural heritage: Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, publishes newspapers in 23 different languages.

In religion too, Canadian life is characterized by the same diversity. About forty per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. Canadians of French stock constitute close to two-thirds of these. The second largest religious group is the United Church of Canada (formed in 1925 by the union of Canadian Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists), and the third, the Church of England. In point of numbers, Presbyterians, Baptists and Lutherans rank next.

Numerous other faiths, including Jewish Greek-Orthodox and Mormon, are found across the country. A few sects, the Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites, who came to Canada in order to escape religious persecution, have settled in separate communities for the stricter observance of their faith.

High mass at Notre Dame Church, Montreal.



Sunday morning in a Canadian town.



The story begins nearly 1,000 years ago—with a storm at sea. Leif Erikson, a Norseman sailing from Norway to Greenland, was blown wide of his course and sighted the Canadian coast. Various Norse colonies were established on the mainland during the next three centuries, but disappeared entirely in the fourteenth century, when the existence of the continent lapsed into legend.

Following the quest of Columbus for a western route to the markets of the Orient, John Cabot, sailing from Bristol in 1497, set foot on Newfoundland and possibly on Cape Breton Island and claimed the territory for England. His glowing report, that “the sea is covered with fishes which were caught not only with the net but in baskets”, brought the fishing-fleets of Europe to the rich cod-banks lying off the east coast.

NEW FRANCE

Jacques Cartier, a Breton explorer, founded New France in 1534 with the planting of a cross at Gaspé Harbour. Cartier also discovered the great northern gateway to the continent—the St. Lawrence River. Barter with the native Indians laid the foundation for a fur trade that became immensely important and profitable to France.

The first permanent French settlements were founded by Samuel de Champlain, explorer and trader, beginning in 1604. The first was Port Royal in Nova Scotia. Later, on a site commanding the passage up the St. Lawrence, Quebec was founded in 1608. Although only eight of the original settlers survived the first winter, the colony remained, and Quebec became the hub of French expansion in North America.

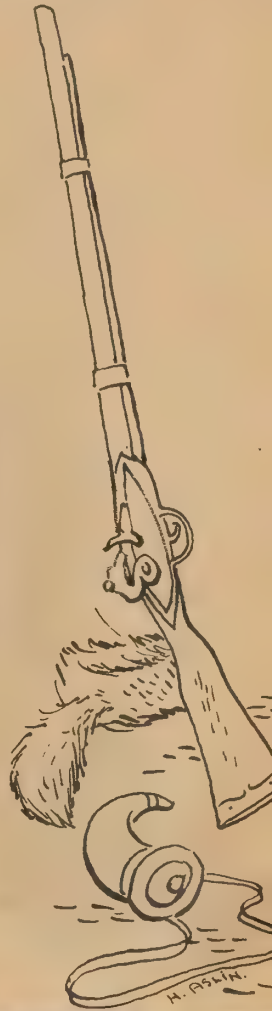
Champlain pushed forward into the unknown hinterland for almost twenty-five years. In a vain search for the northwest passage to Asia, he reached Georgian Bay, where he established friendship with the Huron Indians, who became allies of the French.

Settlement advanced slowly from Quebec. Three Rivers was founded in 1634, and Montreal in 1642. A fresh outbreak of war between the Iroquois and the Hurons seriously involved the French settlements, which were dependent on their fur trade with the Hurons. The Hurons were massacred and the economic basis of the colony crumbled.

The Jesuit missions, key outposts of French influence, were in ashes throughout Huronia; many missionary fathers, including the saintly Brébeuf, were cruelly martyred. Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec itself were menaced by the attacking Iroquois. New France fought for its life.

This perilous situation was met with a new colonial policy for Canada introduced by Colbert, the brilliant first minister of Louis XIV. Royal Government was established in the colony in 1663, ending the rule of the chartered fur trading companies. Vigorous military aid from France, coupled with skilful diplomacy, brought peace with the Iroquois and won back the Acadian (Nova Scotian) settle-

GROWTH OF THE NATION



Replica of Champlain Habitation, 1605, Nova Scotia.



Indian woman and papoose in Canadian West.

ments, which had fallen into the hands of the English attacking from the south.

Under the new regime, which lasted until 1760, Canada was governed by a Sovereign Council, appointed by the King and guided by his instructions. The principal officers were the Governor, the Intendant and the Bishop. The Governor was responsible for defence, the Intendant for trade and administration, the bishop for spiritual welfare.

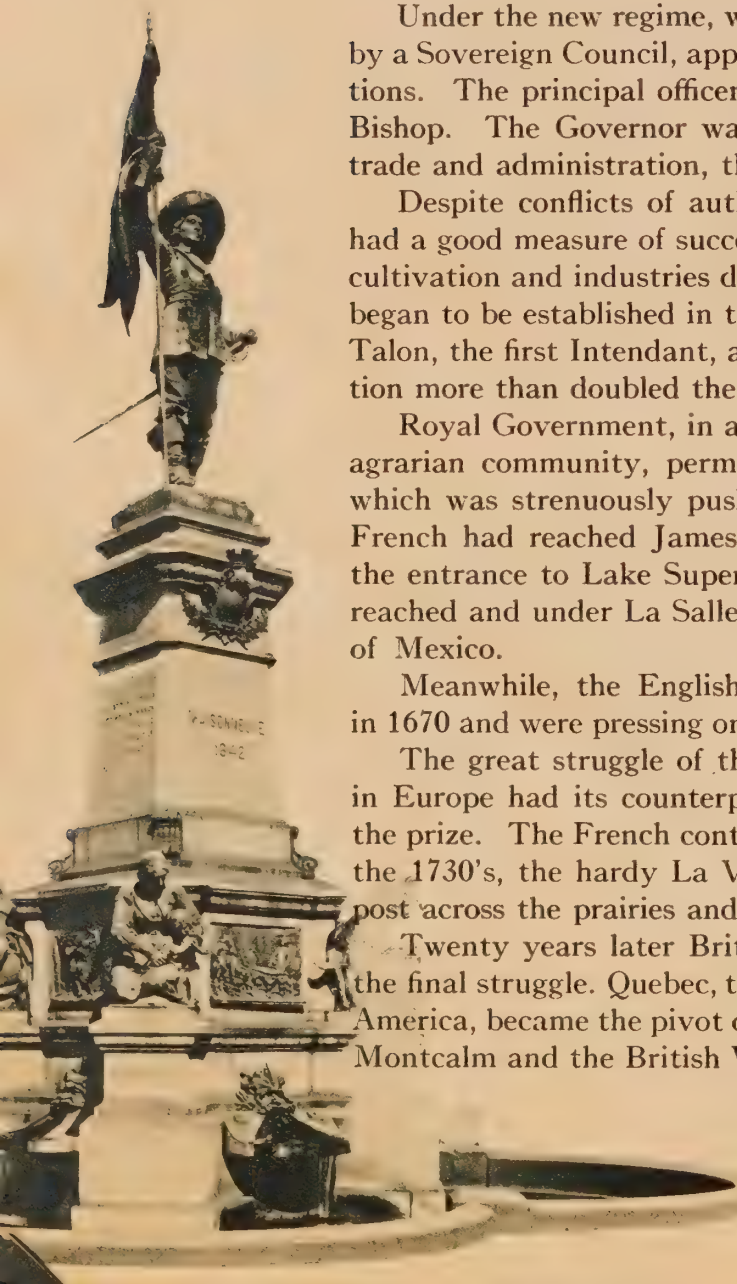
Despite conflicts of authority in the Sovereign Council, the system had a good measure of success. Settlement was speeded, land put under cultivation and industries developed. The normal institutions of France began to be established in the colony. Under the administration of Jean Talon, the first Intendant, a vigorous policy of state-supported immigration more than doubled the population of the colony.

Royal Government, in addition to providing security for the growing agrarian community, permitted a vigorous expansion of the fur trade which was strenuously pushed into unexplored territory. By 1670 the French had reached James Bay in the north and Sault Ste. Marie, at the entrance to Lake Superior. In the south, the Mississippi had been reached and under La Salle its exploration was pushed right to the Gulf of Mexico.

Meanwhile, the English had founded the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 and were pressing on the French fur trade from North and South.

The great struggle of the 18th century between France and Britain in Europe had its counterpart in North America with the fur trade as the prize. The French continued to expand westward, however. During the 1730's, the hardy La Verendrye and his sons established post after post across the prairies and reached the foothills of the Rockies.

Twenty years later Britain and France were bracing themselves for the final struggle. Quebec, the heart of the sprawling French possessions in America, became the pivot of the conflict. Two great generals, the French Montcalm and the British Wolfe, vied for its possession.



Quebec was secured for the British in 1759 by the historic Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Both Montcalm and Wolfe died gallantly in action. Today a single monument honours them there—a symbol of mutual respect between the two races whose destinies in Canada were linked upon that field.

The French had opened the way for the development of a continent. The sixty thousand French colonists along the St. Lawrence now wondered what would happen to their institutions, their religion and their culture under British rule.

THE HUNDRED YEARS TO CONFEDERATION

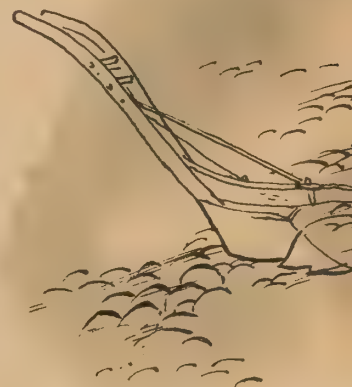
After eleven years of provisional government, during which the pattern of life in Canada remained virtually unchanged, the Quebec Act was passed in 1774—giving the French traditions a new and permanent security. French civil law was re-established though the criminal law of England was introduced. The French semi-feudal system of land tenure was recognized. The Roman Catholic clergy were accorded “their accustomed dues and rights”.

The American War of Independence, by which the thirteen British colonies to the south established their sovereignty as the United States of America, began the following year. Overtures were made to Canada, especially to the French colonists, to join the revolt, but without result, and Canada remained British.

The British connection was further strengthened by the immigration into Canada from the United States of refugees who had remained loyal to Britain—forty thousand in all. Accustomed to agriculture, they began to clear the pine forests and establish new farming settlements.

The desire of the “Loyalists” for representative government, shared by later American colonists who came in search of free land, was reflected in the Constitutional Act of 1791 which established popular assemblies. Canada was divided at the Ottawa River into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada (roughly the present Ontario and Quebec), each with its elected legislature. Although the provincial Governors, with their appointed Executive Councils, still retained control, the first step toward democratic administration had been taken.

Quebec, three centuries old.





Out west, in the meantime, exploration and the fur trade still went hand in hand. From Lake Athabaska, Alexander Mackenzie, in 1789, reached Great Slave Lake and paddled north to the Arctic, down the great river now bearing his name. But he sought the "Western sea". In 1793, travelling west up the Peace River, Mackenzie reached the Rockies and after a journey of "inexpressible toil" arrived on foot at the coast of the Pacific—the first white man to span the breadth of Canada.

During the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, the demand for timber in England, which was cut off from the continental supply by blockade, gave the North American provinces, especially the Maritimes and Quebec, a new industry—logging. Pine and spruce were soon to supplant fur in importance to the people of Canada. The ship-building industry also began to develop rapidly, chiefly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Between 1815 and 1850 a second great wave of settlers came to Canada from the British Isles. Ireland, in the throes of the potato famine, was the greatest source of these immigrants. In all, approximately 800,000 arrived—more than double the total population of all the British colonies in North America in 1800.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

In both Upper and Lower Canada during the early part of the nine-



Halifax, capital of Nova Scotia.



Statue of Evangeline, early Nova Scotian heroine.

teenth century, there was a growing resentment against the arbitrary conduct of provincial governors who often acted in direct opposition to the will of the elected assemblies. Actual revolt came in 1837. William Lyon Mackenzie, in Upper Canada, and Louis Papineau, in Lower Canada, led the uprisings. These were rapidly quelled but produced an historic result. John Lambton, the Earl of Durham, was sent from England to investigate the administrative needs of the troubled colony.

Durham's report, presented to the British Parliament in 1839, recommended the extension of full self-government to the colonies, the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada, and the ultimate union of all British

North America. The whole design of Canada's future political development was foreshadowed in it.

The Act of Union, 1840, partly implementing Durham's recommendations, joined Upper and Lower Canada. Although the new legislation did not specifically change the position of the appointed executive, its position was, in fact, soon changed. The Governors of Canada were instructed to call to the Executive Council only those who had the confidence of the people. Here lay the germ of responsible government.

Lord Elgin, the Governor in 1849, dealing with an acutely contentious bill, decided to endorse the policy of the elected majority and rejected the demands of the opposition that he refer the matter to the Imperial Parliament. His decision was fully sustained by the Colonial Office in London. The principle of responsible government has never since been challenged in Canada. Nova Scotia, an older colony, had similarly gained responsible government in 1848.

CONFEDERATION

The first real step toward a union of the British North American colonies was taken in 1864 at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island. The three eastern colonies had called a meeting to discuss the possibilities of a maritime federation. The two Canadas, united since the Act of Union, and inspired by the vision of a transcontinental Canada, asked



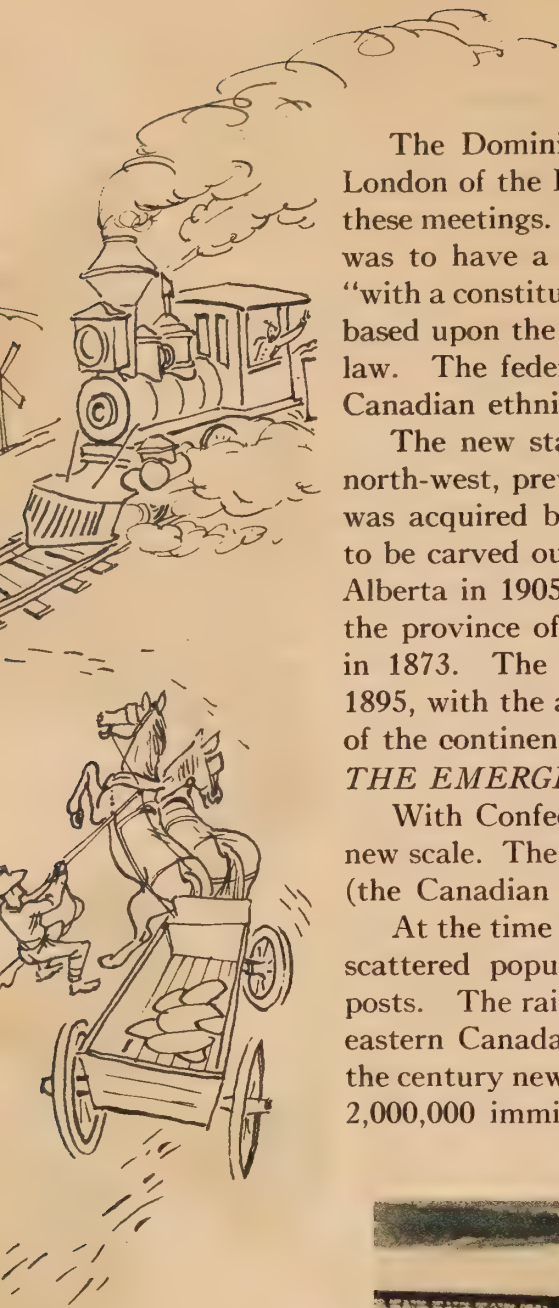
Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, is wide and well lit.



Victoria, capital of British Columbia.

and were granted permission to state their views before the conference.

The conference decided that, in the event of confederation, Canada's system of government would be patterned upon the British model—with an elected House of Commons and an appointed Senate. At a second meeting of the colonies, at Quebec later in the same year, final resolutions recommending a federal union were drafted. A central federal government and provincial governments were outlined, their respective powers and duties defined. The federal plan was then taken back to the colonies for discussion, and all except Prince Edward Island (which later joined in 1873) approved federation.



The Dominion of Canada was born in 1867, with the adoption at London of the British North America Act as drafted by the provinces at these meetings. Canada, following the British conception of government, was to have a sovereign parliament, responsible Cabinet government, "with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"—based upon the traditional heritage of individual liberties and the rule of law. The federal plan was designed to meet the problems imposed by Canadian ethnic and geographic divisions.

The new state expanded rapidly in size. The vast territory of the north-west, previously under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, was acquired by purchase in 1869. (The three Prairie Provinces were to be carved out of this territory: Manitoba in 1870, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905.) In 1871, the Pacific colony entered the Dominion as the province of British Columbia. Prince Edward Island followed suit in 1873. The present geographic outline of Canada was complete in 1895, with the acquisition from Great Britain of the Arctic regions north of the continent.

THE EMERGENCE OF A SOVEREIGN NATION

With Confederation the stage was set for national development on a new scale. The completion of the first Canadian transcontinental railway (the Canadian Pacific) in 1885 opened the way for rapid expansion.

At the time of Confederation the west was largely frontier: there was a scattered population, chiefly concerned with manning the fur-trading posts. The railway brought a growing influx of agricultural settlers from eastern Canada, the British Isles and the United States; at the turn of the century new settlers poured in from continental Europe. In a decade, 2,000,000 immigrants were added to a country of 5,000,000 people.



Lake boats unload grain at Montreal docks.

Toronto's skyline from Lake Ontario.





They founded a nation (Confederation, 1867).

The traditional Canadian lumberjacks, shipwrights and fishermen were being rapidly outnumbered by farmers tilling the broad "sections" of the prairies, producing a new Canadian staple—wheat. High tariff policies were adopted to foster the growing industrial economy.

Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, by his "National Policy" of tariffs, transcontinental railways, and western settlement, set the economic and political pattern for an expanding nation. In addition, he first voiced the objective, later realized, of complete national autonomy within the framework of the British Commonwealth.

By 1900, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister, could proudly state: "I claim for Canada this: that in future Canada shall be at liberty to act or not to act . . . and that she shall reserve to herself the right to judge whether or not there is cause for her to act . . . in the plenitude, in the majesty of our colonial legislative independence".

The outstanding military contribution of the 425,000 Canadians who fought during the first World War brought about significant constitutional consequences. The Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, signed the peace treaties on behalf of Canada as a sovereign power. Canada led the other British Dominions in the successful claim for individual membership in the League of Nations.

The new autonomy was formally defined at the Imperial Conference in 1926: with reference to the self-governing Dominions, it was stated—

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

These principles were embodied in the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in 1931.

Canada participated in the second World War as a completely independent and sovereign nation. She emerged from that war with a greatly enhanced world position, thanks to the Canadian military, economic and industrial share in the efforts of the United Nations.





The Peace Tower rises above the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Canada is a federal state with a parliamentary system of government. In so far as Canada has a written constitution, it is the British North America Act, and its subsequent amendments. The great part of Canadian constitutional practice is, however, unwritten, and stems from historical precedent.

The division of powers which determines the nature of the Canadian federal state is defined in the B.N.A. Act. Matters concerning the country as a whole, such as defence, trade and commerce, banking, transportation, external relations, are assigned to the jurisdiction of the federal government. Matters such as property and civil rights, health, education, municipal institutions, are assigned to the nine provinces.

The titular head of government in Canada is the King. His personal representative in Canada is the Governor General, appointed for a term of five years upon the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Governor General is no longer in any sense the representative of the British Government. In each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, nominated by the federal government.

Canada's Parliament is composed of the elected House of Commons and the appointed Senate. Members of the House are elected from 245 constituencies, with representation in proportion to population, for a

maximum term of five years. The House may, however, be dissolved at any time by the Governor General at the discretion of the Prime Minister. Constitutional practice also requires that the government resign if at any time it loses the "confidence", or majority support, of the House; and an election usually follows.

The majority of the members are representatives of one of the national political parties. Two parties, Liberals and Conservatives (now Progressive Conservatives), have alternated in power since Confederation. Two newer national parties are now also in the field: the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) and the Social Credit party.

The government is formed by the party (or combination of parties) gaining the largest number of seats in the House of Commons. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister, and selects his executive, or Cabinet, from among his supporters in Parliament. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet, all members of Parliament, are individually responsible to the electors of their respective constituencies and collectively responsible to the House of Commons. Cabinet members are assigned the responsibility for the various departments of government. The staffs of these departments are permanent civil servants.

The Senate consists of ninety-six members, appointed for life by the Governor General in Council, (the formal term for the Cabinet of the day). Senate representation is determined on a regional basis; there are twenty-four senators from each of Canada's four principal territorial divisions—the Western Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes. The chief functions of the Senate, termed "that sober second thought in legislation" by Sir John A. Macdonald, are the careful study and criticism of legislation passed in the House of Commons. The Senate may also initiate legislation, with the exception of money bills. Every bill must be passed by both chambers before becoming law. In practice, however, the Senate rarely utilizes its theoretical power of dissent.

The provincial legislatures, with the exception of Quebec, are made up of one elected chamber, which functions in a manner similar to the House of Commons. Quebec alone maintains an appointed Executive Council in addition to the elected Assembly. Municipal government in Canada is administered by city or town councils, headed by mayors or reeves.

The Library of Parliament dates from early in Queen Victoria's reign.



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

There are federal, provincial, and municipal courts. Judges, except those in municipal courts, are appointed for life by the federal government and may be removed from office only by the passage of a joint address by both houses of parliament.

The Criminal Code of Canada is based largely on the British code but is an act of the Canadian Parliament. The province of Quebec has its own Civil Code, based to a large degree on the Napoleonic Code. The Civil law of the remainder of the country is based on the Common Law of England.

The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in Canada. Civil cases tried in the Supreme Court may, with the consent of the court, be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at Westminster. This right of appeal beyond the courts of Canada can be repealed by the Canadian Parliament whenever it decides to do so.



Chief Justice Rinfret presides at citizenship ceremony.

SOCIAL and CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Education in Canada is democratic. It is modern in outlook; it has achieved a high standard in academic and technical studies, and it is marked by racial and religious tolerance. Ninety-seven per cent of Canadian adults are literate.

Since education is a provincial responsibility, there are, strictly speaking, ten educational systems in Canada, including two (a French and an English-language system) in Quebec. It is possible, however, to describe the general features of a national system. Interprovincial co-operation and the work of national educational associations have produced a

growing uniformity of standard across the country, although Quebec's French-language system, serving one-quarter of Canada's youth, has an individuality that distinguishes it sharply from the others.

The Canadian educational system generally is based upon free public schools, maintained by provincial and municipal authorities. The first free schools were established after the Act of Union in 1841. Egerton Ryerson, the first superintendent of education in Upper Canada, was the outstanding leader in the movement which led to the provision of free public education.

Today, public schools are free and attendance is compulsory to the age of fourteen or sixteen, depending upon provincial regulations. There are separate schools for religious minorities in four provinces—Protestant in Quebec, and Roman Catholic in three others. Privately-operated schools, which follow provincial standards, are attended by a small proportion of the nation's youth. In the predominantly English-speaking provinces, between two and three per cent go to private schools; in Quebec, about ten per cent attend schools operated mainly by religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church.

Study programs are flexible in the secondary stage of school instruction. There are college preparatory curricula leading to university and teachers' courses, composite courses for a general education, vocational training, commercial studies, home economics and agricultural courses.

Sports and physical training are important and there is a growing emphasis on health programs. Regular dental and medical check-ups are provided in many schools and nursing services in some. There are free milk and lunches for the younger pupils in many communities.

New techniques in education are widely used, including the learning by project method. Films are being used in the schools, and a regular series of school broadcasts is carried to classrooms in every section of the country by the networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation working in co-operation with the provincial authorities.

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are thirty degree-granting universities in Canada. About three per cent of the present Canadian youth become university graduates.

Students stroll on campus, University of Manitoba.





There is a wide choice of studies at the undergraduate level; though specialization in many areas of study is deferred until the post-graduate stage. The larger universities have graduate schools and research facilities for such specialization.

Fees are low, since students are required to pay only about one-third of the actual cost of tuition—the balance is provided by provincial grants and private endowments. Scholarship and bursary systems in a growing number of cases help to make university training available for the most successful students irrespective of means.

It is not uncommon for Canadians to work their way through college. During the long summer vacations many earn enough by temporary work to help substantially in financing study for the following term.

Most universities are naturally located in the larger cities. The University of Toronto, a federation of a number of early sectarian colleges, is Canada's largest university. There are four others in Ontario: Queen's, Western Ontario, McMaster and Ottawa, a bilingual institution. Laval, a French-language institution at Quebec, dates from 1670, and is Canada's oldest academic institution. Two of the other leading universities are in Montreal: McGill, an English-language university, was founded in 1829; l'Université de Montréal began as a branch of Laval in 1878 and has both papal and royal charters.

Each of the four western provinces and New Brunswick have a provincial university bearing the name of the province. In the Maritimes there are other well known institutions, including Mount Allison in New Brunswick, Dalhousie, Acadia and St. Francis Xavier in Nova Scotia.

The Toronto Conservatory of Music, affiliated with the University of Toronto, provides examinations and diplomas for private students across Canada. There are several other conservatories less widely known. A number of the universities offer degrees in music and most accept music as an optional credit in entrance examinations.

Of the many art schools and colleges, provincially supported or privately owned, L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Montreal and the Ontario College of Art in Toronto are the largest and most widely known.

Ottawa public school youngsters enjoy art classes.



School cafeteria serves lunches.





More than 400 students attend Banff's summer school of Fine Arts.

ADULT EDUCATION

Activities in the field of adult education are conducted on a rapidly growing scale across the country. They range from formal academic studies, vocational guidance and technical training, to citizenship classes, discussion groups, and recreation clubs. Provincial departments of education and the extension departments of the universities have lately taken vigorous steps toward making adult education available to Canada's scattered population. It is primarily a matter of citizenship training since only about three per cent of Canada's adult population is illiterate.

The Banff School of Fine Arts, ideally located in the Rockies, operates each summer. Teachers of outstanding ability conduct classes in art, painting, drama and writing.

Notable results have emerged from an extensive program of education for economic co-operation sponsored by St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Growing out of meetings and study groups, numerous credit unions, co-operative fish-packing plants, stores and marketing associations have been founded. The success of the "Antigonish Movement" has inspired an increased interest in the possibilities of adult education in all parts of Canada.

New building of l'Université de Montréal.





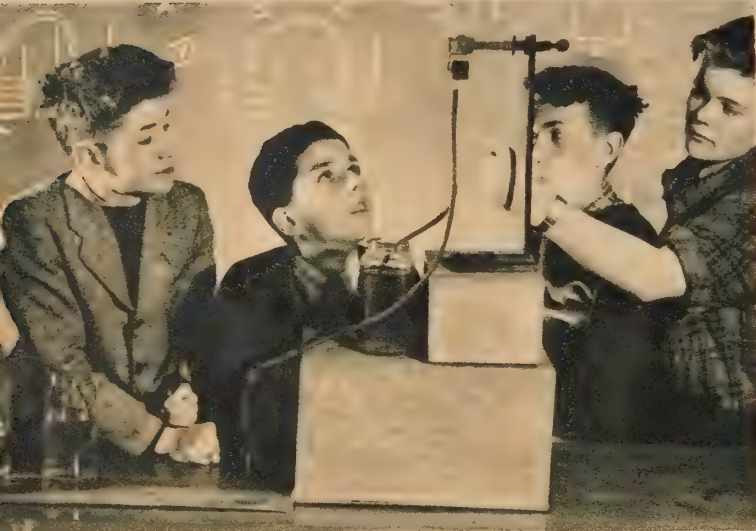
The Canadian Association for Adult Education plays a central role in co-ordinating the programs of those organizations which sponsor adult education. The publications of the association are widely circulated for use in discussion and study. Organized groups meet regularly under the auspices of the Association to hear "Forum" broadcasts produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The community showing of educational films, many of which are produced in Canada by the National Film Board for non-commercial showing, is growing in popularity.

CANADIAN PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

Most of the early Canadian painting was the work of visiting artists and there was little to distinguish it from the old-world traditions of the time. The work of two painters prior to Confederation is outstanding: Paul Kane, who devoted his work to a faithful portrayal of Indian life, and Cornelius Krieghoff, who made a sincere attempt to depict the life and society of Quebec as it was in his time.

After Confederation a growing number of Canadian artists began to win recognition both at home and abroad. Prominent among these were Paul Peel, Homer Watson, Horatio Walker, Maurice Cullen and James Wilson Morrice. The talented painting of Cullen introduced the influence of the French Impressionists to Canadian art, while Morrice became the first Canadian artist to win widespread recognition abroad.

Public school pupils study physics at first-hand.



The first World War marked a turning point in Canadian painting. The formation of the Group of Seven in 1919, comprising J. E. H. Macdonald, Arthur Lismer, Frank Carmichael, A. Y. Jackson, Lawren Harris, Franz Johnston and F. H. Varley, and later Edwin Holgate, A. J. Casson, and L. L. FitzGerald, was an organized attempt to develop an independent Canadian approach to painting. The work of Tom Thomson was a source of lively inspiration in its bold and imaginative treatment of the rugged Canadian northland.

The paintings of Thomson and the Group of Seven did much to influence the work of young artists, but were at first a little startling to a public accustomed to a more conventional art. In addition to the members of the Group of Seven, a growing number of other painters were concentrating upon a more direct rendering of Canadian landscape, including a sizeable and influential group in Quebec: Clarence Gagnon, Adrien Hébert, Marc-Aurele Fortin and Suzor Coté.



Biology class at McGill University, Montreal.

The Group itself, its mission accomplished, disbanded in 1933. Its members then joined in encouraging the work of other original painters by helping to establish the Canadian Group of Painters, comprising more than forty artists. Included in this group were Will Ogilvie, Charles Comfort, André Bieler, Lilius Newton and Anne Savage. Emily Carr, painting in British Columbia, produced some magnificent interpretations of the scenery and native life in Canada's Pacific province.

Today, in the wake of a second war in which many Canadian artists served, the work of numerous newer painters is being recognized. Contemporary names, in addition to those already mentioned, include: Alfred Pellán, Jacques de Tonnancour, Carl Schaefer, David Milne, Henri Masson, John Lyman, Philip Surrey, Jack Humphrey, Marian Scott, Jori Smith and many others.

The National Gallery in Ottawa sponsors travelling exhibitions of Canadian art and is making available at low cost a growing selection of Canadian work reproduced by the silk-screen process.

In sculpture, also, there is a growing movement in Canada. As in the case of painting, traditional forms are now giving way to originality and freedom in the work of Canadian sculptors. Francis Loring, Emanuel Hahn, Florence Wyle and Elizabeth Wyn Wood have produced some distinguished work. Other Canadian sculptors include: Sylvia Daoust, Walter Alward, Jacobine Jones, Donald Stewart, Dora Wechsler, Stephen Trenka, Byllee Lang, Henri Hébert and Sheila Wherry.

Sturdy stone farm houses, based on the ancient traditions of Normandy, were built by the early French settlers and formed the basis of Canada's architectural beginnings. Later other stone cottages of charm and dignity were erected by the first English-speaking pioneers. But afterwards for a century, Canadians became too busy putting up factories and workshops to cultivate refinements of architecture. Nevertheless many fine public buildings of orthodox design were erected.

Canadian genius has been expressed more clearly in projects of an engineering nature, such as the great grain storage elevators and hydro-electric plants. Today the younger architects are concentrating upon designs for hospitals, homes, schools and community halls, in the construction of which the Canadian instinct for the practical is combined with artistic sensibility.

Symbol of the prairies, grain storage elevator.



Quebec craftsmen produce wood-carving.





"Passing Rain" by Elizabeth Wyn Wood, R.C.A.

CANADIAN WRITING

Canadian writers, both in French and in English, have won prominence not only within Canada but also abroad. Literature of merit in the English language began to appear early in the nineteenth century. One of the first North American humorists was a Canadian—Thomas Haliburton. His satirical *Sam Slick of Slickville*, and later in the nineteenth century the historical romances of Kirby, Mrs. Leprohon and Sir Gilbert Parker, marked the debut of Canadian fiction in English. These works, however, were more the reflection of foreign traditions than genuinely Canadian.

More rooted in Canada was the poetry of the eminent group of lyricists toward the end of the century: Charles G. D. Roberts, Archibald Lampman, Bliss Carman and Duncan Campbell Scott, who sang the praises of Canadian nature. More homely and simple was the writing of William Drummond. The lusty frontier ballads of Robert Service, the most famous of which is *The Shooting of Dan McGrew*, reflected another aspect of pioneer Canada. Today the themes of Canadian poetry have become more varied in both personal impression and social content. This applies particularly to the work of such writers as E. J. Pratt, Earle Birney and Dorothy Livesay.

Canadian Theatre—Fridolin, favourite French-speaking comedian.





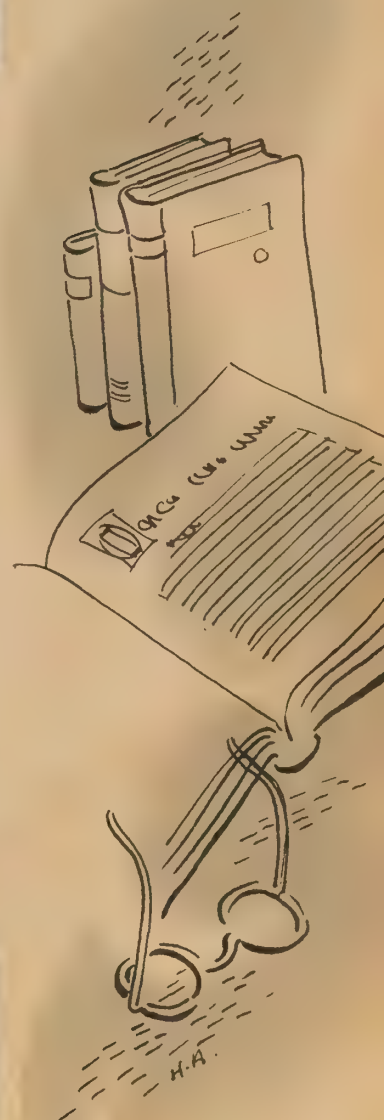
Writer John Coulter and composer Healey Willan rehearse their opera "Deirdre of the Sorrows" for broadcast.

Stephen Leacock made a real contribution to the humorous literature of the language. His *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town* is read and enjoyed throughout the world. More recently in the field of fiction, the *Jalna* series of Mazo de la Roche and the novels of Frederick Philip Grove and Morley Callaghan have brought honour to Canadian letters. Many Canadian historians have been able to combine a mastery of detailed research with a genuine talent for literary expression. This can be seen in such books as Wrong's *The Canadians*, Creighton's *Dominion of the North* and Wittke's *A History of Canada*.

Currently, the work of three Canadians writing in English is winning a wide measure of popularity and critical favor: Gwethalyn Graham's *Earth and High Heaven*, Hugh MacLennan's *Two Solitudes* and Bruce Hutchison's *The Unknown Country*.

The modern French literary tradition in Canada was founded by Octave Crémazie, followed by Louis Fréchette and his associates. Prominent in the present century are the poets Alain Grandbois and Alfred Desrochers, the historians Lionel Groulx and Thomas Chapais, the folklorist Marius Barbeau and the novelists Robert Charbonneau, Germaine Guévremont and Ringuet (Dr. Philippe Panneton).

Manitoba Musical Festival, Winnipeg.





Sir Ernest Macmillan conducts Toronto Symphony Orchestra.



Ballet is increasingly popular.

The war produced a greatly increased literary movement in Quebec. Montreal became one of the world's chief sources of French books, both originals and reprints. Many French writers in exile, including Maritain, Barrès, David and Schwob, had their works published in Canada. The temporary eclipse of France during the Nazi occupation produced a veritable renaissance in all branches of literary activity in Quebec.

Included among the works of many younger novelists writing in French are: Gabrielle Roy's *Bonheur d'Occasion*, Roger Lemelin's *Au Pied de la Pente Douce* and Jacqueline Mabit's *La Fin de la Joie*.

There is a rich diversity in contemporary Canadian writing, not only in novels, poetry and historical works, but also in the editorial columns of daily newspapers and in the national weeklies and more specialized periodicals devoted to economics, literature, the arts and sciences. Whether in English or French, Canadian writers are searching out the wealth of material in Canada and its people—laying the groundwork of a truly Canadian literature.

MUSIC

Thousands of vocal and instrumental soloists, choirs and orchestras compete annually in country-wide musical festivals. The festival concerts are enthusiastically attended and are important events in the musical life of many communities. The Winnipeg Musical Festival is the largest of its kind in the British Commonwealth.

There are ten Canadian symphony orchestras. Those in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver have established outstanding reputations. The whole of Canada participates in the regular concerts of these orchestras through the medium of radio. Leading conductors are Sir Ernest Macmillan and Ettore Mazzoleni of the Toronto Symphony, and Jean-Marie Beaudet, director of the CBC French network. Other outstanding Canadian conductors now in the U.S.A. are Wilfrid Pelletier of the Metropolitan Opera, Percy Faith and Reginald Stewart.

There are numerous choral organizations, some of which have won international acclaim. One of the oldest Canadian choral groups is the



Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto. Other outstanding choirs are Les Disciples de Massenet, the Philharmonic Choir of Winnipeg and the Bach Choir of Vancouver.

In the field of musical composition, some distinguished work has been produced and many young composers are being heard in concert and on the air.

There is a vigorous amateur Canadian theatre organized in cities and towns across the country. Toronto has seventeen active groups. The annual Dominion Drama Festival is the climax of months of interprovincial competition. Outstanding Canadian drama groups include Les Compagnons, L'Equipe, the Montreal Repertory Theatre, and the Hart House Theatre of Toronto.

The work of a growing body of Canadian playwrights has recently been winning commendation. This is especially true in the case of radio drama—nearly eighty per cent of the plays produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are written in Canada.

SCIENCE

The intensive wartime mobilization of Canadian science produced some outstanding results—notably in the development of radar, atomic energy, the super explosive R.D.X. and artillery fire-control instruments. Scientific resources were greatly expanded during the war and Canada is keenly alive to the importance of continuing the advance in peace. Government expenditure on research is now six times greater than in 1939.

The National Research Council, founded in 1916, is the principal scientific arm of the federal government. The Council operates research establishments in various parts of the country, with the bulk of its work concentrated in its headquarters at Ottawa. In addition, the Council organizes co-operative research programs which link the facilities of industry, government departments and universities. Associate Research Committees, made up of experts in the various research fields, co-ordinate national research programs.

These Associate Research Committees map plans for desirable research and assign problems to laboratories across Canada. Among them are committees concerned with grain research, field crop diseases, aeronautics, medicine and radio.



Canadian research scientists are hard at work.





The Council assists in the training of scientists in the universities by awarding grants in aid of postgraduate research and numerous scholarships to promising students.

The Council directs the Canadian pilot-plant established to produce materials for atomic research. Extensive research is being conducted on the industrial application of atomic energy and its possible use in medicine. Research on the production of low-cost radioactive materials is being pushed.

Perhaps one of the most interesting projects undertaken by the Council in recent years has been the construction of a tailless aircraft. A working model of a "flying wing" transport was constructed entirely of wood. Also in the field of aeronautics, the electro-thermal propeller de-icing system originated in the Council's laboratories.

A number of government departments maintain separate research divisions. The Department of Agriculture conducts an extensive research program through its Science Service and Experimental Farms Service which have units in every province. Close liaison is maintained with agricultural colleges and provincial research laboratories.

Grains resistant to drought and rust have been developed. Virginia leaf tobacco is now grown profitably where once sand drifted over abandoned farms in southern Ontario. A contribution of worldwide importance was recently made by Canadian science in the vaccine control of rinderpest or cattle plague.

Laboratory and field work in mining, forestry, surveying, astronomy and geology is carried on by research bureaus of the Department of Mines and Resources. Fishery research is handled by the Department of Fisheries. Studies range from water pollution to fish-packing problems.

Provincial governments maintain many testing and control laboratories. In Ontario, the Research Foundation, endowed by private and provincial funds, conducts research on problems of agriculture, industry and natural resources. There are also provincial research stations in several other provinces. The Banting Research Foundation, which honours the memory of the famous Canadian scientist who developed insulin, helps to support the Banting Institute for Medical Research at the University of Toronto, and assists research workers in other universities.

Canadian universities also conduct broad independent research programs in many fields, but generally they work in close co-operation with other research agencies, especially those directed by the National Research Council and the various federal and provincial departments.

Ice hockey is a national sport.

Laurentian slopes offer ideal skiing.

Lake and river invite the fisherman.



THE SOCIAL PATTERN

The pattern of life in Canada can perhaps be best described as the blend of three main streams—British, French and American. The blend is still by no means complete, but it does not take very long for a visitor to discover that the mixture of peoples and cultures is ripening into a distinct nationality and way of life that is in essence peculiarly Canadian.

One immediately feels the lure of the outdoors in this vast land. Almost as soon as a child can walk, he takes to skates and hockey. For sport and recreation Canadians make for the open country. Skating, hockey, and skiing are popular pastimes during the winters.

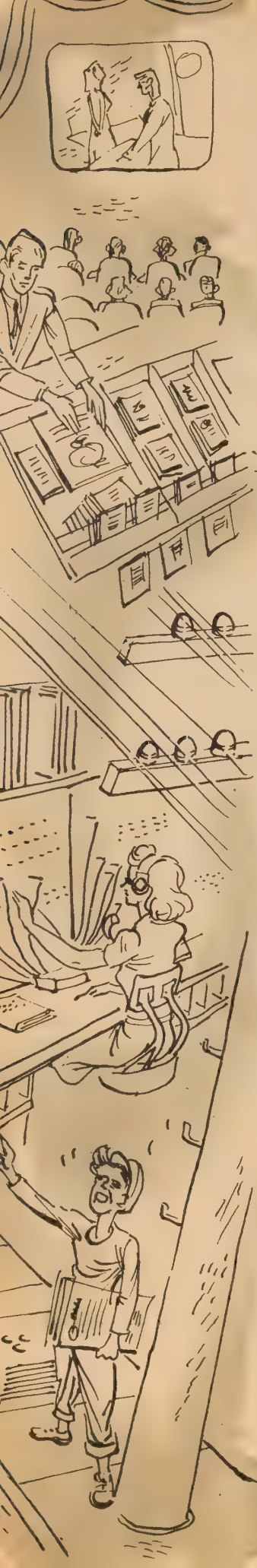
During the summers Canadians above all love camping which takes them into the almost endless playgrounds of Canada's lakes and woods. They paddle canoes with the vigour and skill of the native Indians. The more intrepid pack tents and spend vacations in exploration of the hinterland. Golf and the other conventional sports are also popular. Summer cottages dot the shores of thousands of lakes. Boating, fishing and swimming fill the pleasurable days of Canadian summer holidays.

From a material standpoint, the common denominator in Canada is the North American environment. The great technological achievements of the twentieth century, the fruits of a modern, industrial economy, are an integral part of the Canadian fabric. Canadians enjoy a high standard of living.

A Family Allowances Act was introduced in 1944 to equalize opportunity for the children of Canada. Allowances are paid monthly to mothers at the following rates: for children under six years, \$5; 6-9 years,

Citizens of tomorrow.





\$6; 10-12 years, \$7; 13-15 years, \$8. After the fourth child the rates are reduced. The money is to be used specifically for the care, maintenance, education and training of children. It is estimated that the annual cost to the country of Family Allowances is close to \$260,000,000.

One out of every ten Canadians drives his own automobile. Refrigerators, washing machines, telephones and mechanical devices of all sorts are common in Canadian homes. In dress, manner and social customs, Canadians are distinctly North American.

Business, press, entertainment, sports, labour and fraternal organizations tend towards development along continental rather than national lines. From toothpaste to talkies, the products in everyday use throughout Canada are much the same as those in the United States. Trade union organization is similar in both countries; the largest trade union bodies, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour are affiliated with their American counterparts. A third large labour organization is the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour. The Railways Brotherhoods form a fourth.

American radio stations are easily heard in Canada; the most popular programs are carried on the Canadian networks. The great majority of moving pictures shown are the products of Hollywood. Newspapers and publications flow freely across the border.

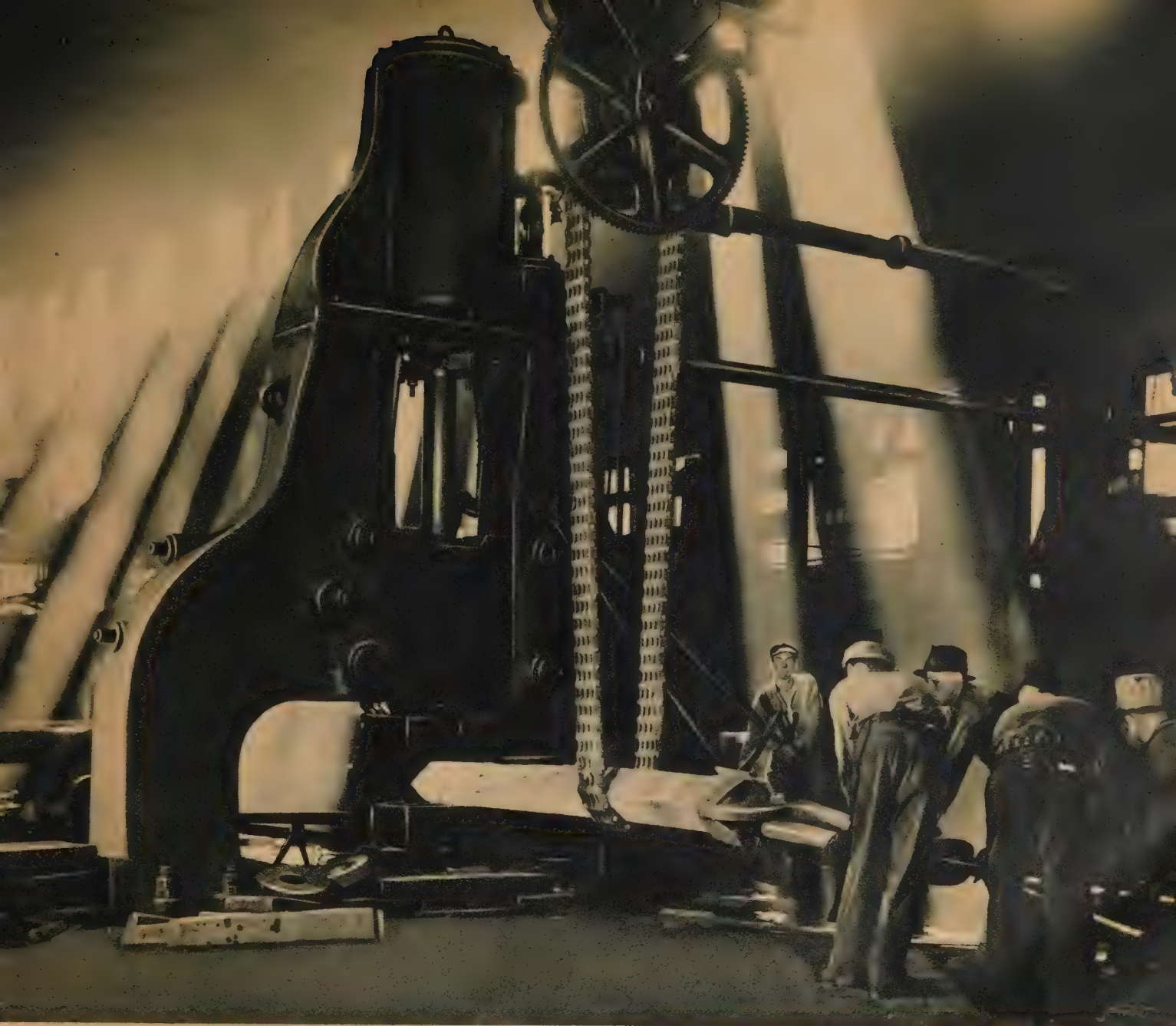
Canada must inevitably share in the civilization and reflect the influences of the Western Hemisphere. The proximity of Canada and the United States especially, their common stake in the American continent, the constant movement of people and products over the unguarded boundary, are factors in the deep-rooted kinship which exists between their peoples.

Yet the stream of Canadian life is significantly tintured by other currents. These are found chiefly in the character of Canada's political, educational and judicial institutions. Here the predominant flavour is that of lands across the sea, whether British or French. Canadian institutions are of their very nature a blend of diverse influences.

Radio broadcasting in Canada offers an interesting example of such a blend. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, created in 1936, is publicly owned and controlled. It operates three main networks, one of them in French. Local broadcasting, however, is in the hands of private commercial stations. In many areas private stations are the outlets for network broadcasts. Canadian radio thus is a combination of public and private ownership, of British and American patterns, of English and French speech. The foundations of Canada rest upon the assumption that diversity offers no threat to national unity.

Similarly in Canada, there has never been any such break with the traditions of Western Europe as marked the establishment of all other American states. Yet Canada is consciously North American.

The habit of compromise is strong in the Canadian mind. And this, more than any other factor, may be the amalgam that has given its strength to Canadian nationhood.

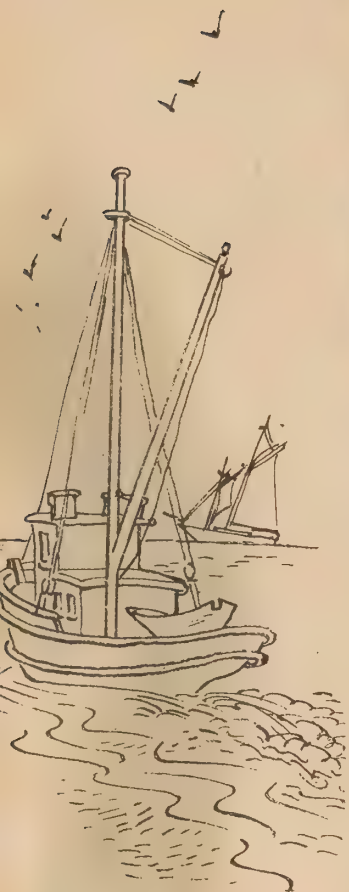


THE diverse resources of half a continent, ultra-modern methods of production, a comparatively small population—these three factors set the pattern of Canada's economy. Its most conspicuous feature is the production of surpluses, the output of many commodities on a scale far beyond domestic needs.

Thirty-five cents out of every dollar earned by Canadians comes from the production of such commodities for markets abroad. That is the measure of Canada's dependence on world trade. Fourth among the trading nations of the world before the war, she rose to second place in 1944 and 1945, and now stands third.

Canada leads the world in output of newsprint, nickel, radium, platinum and asbestos. She ranks second in woodpulp, aluminum and gold. Enough wheat is grown annually on Canadian farms to meet the normal

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Nova Scotia fishermen haul in a catch of mackerel.

bread requirements of ninety-two million people. During the war Canada supplied the United Kingdom with 72 per cent of its bacon, 52 per cent of its wheat, 35 per cent of its canned fish and a quarter of its cheese. Canada stood fourth among the United Nations in total war production.

Historically, fish and furs were the first Canadian exports. Lumber was added later, and export wheat production followed the settlement of the western prairies. Industrialization, accelerated by the development of hydro-electric power and mineral deposits, made pulp and paper, base metals and processed foods available for trade. But in 1939 nearly 70 per cent of all exports still were natural products.

THE REGIONAL ECONOMIES

The factor of distance is ever present in considering Canada's rich and varied resources. Montreal, Canada's greatest port, is closer to Glasgow than to Vancouver. And nearly two-thirds of the country is a rugged expanse of rock, forest and swamp.

In the light of geography, sheer distance and physical barriers, the economy of Canada can be described in terms of five separate economic areas—the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. Each tends towards unity within itself.

Men and machines mine coal in North Sydney, N.S.





Potato harvest in Eastern Canada.

The Maritime Region

Jutting out from the mainland of Canada are the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The farming area here had to be won from the forests; farms are relatively small. Potatoes, apples and dairy products are the staples and there is a considerable fur-farming industry. Forestry and fishing are closely related occupations, and many farm incomes are supplemented by lumbering or fishing activities. Lumber, pulp and paper, cod, haddock, lobsters and oysters are leading products.

The soft coal deposits on the North Atlantic seaboard, chiefly in Nova Scotia, make mining another significant element of the Maritimes economy. There is an allied steel industry, concentrated mainly around the city of Sydney, in Cape Breton Island, which obtains its iron ore from nearby Newfoundland. Since nearly half the tonnage must be raised from submarine coal-beds, mining is costly.

There is some manufacturing in the Maritimes, devoted largely to processing the products of forest, farm and sea, sugar refining and the manufacture of cordage and textiles. But manufacturing has developed slowly, and the primary industries are still of greatest importance.

Logs wait on frozen rivers for the spring thaws.



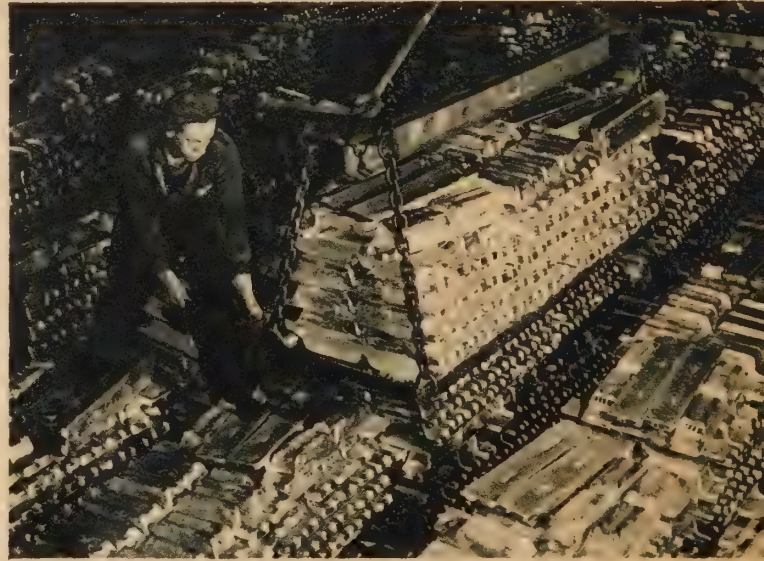
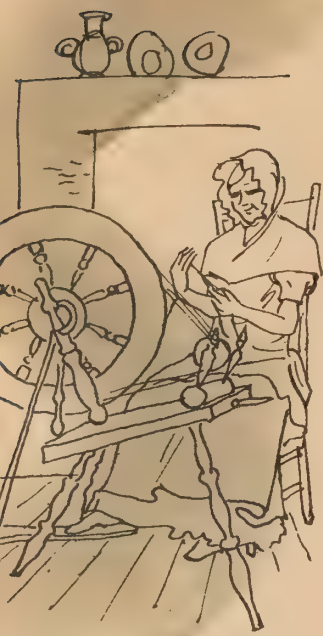
Quebec

Quebec is the largest of the Canadian provinces and second in population. The economy of the province focusses around the metropolitan area of Montreal, Canada's largest city and chief port. Its strategic export and import position has led to a great concentration of manufacturing, commerce and shipping.

Two-thirds of all income in Quebec is derived from manufactures. Abundant resources of timber, hydro-electric power and non-ferrous metals make pulp and paper and smelting the leading industries. Manufacturing in Quebec is, however, highly diversified. There is extensive production of textiles, leather and rubber goods. Nearly 90 per cent of Canada's tobacco industry is located here. In all, this province turns out about 31 per cent of total Canadian manufactures.

Quebec's principal agricultural area lies in the valley of the St. Lawrence and in the adjacent Eastern Townships, extending from the river to the United States boundary. Farming is diversified. The dairy industry is highly developed. Maple sugar, tobacco and sugar beets are important specialized crops. Many farmers are part-time fishermen and lumbermen.

Mining likewise is important. The most extensive deposits of asbestos in the world are found in the south-eastern corner of the province. Copper, silver, chrome, zinc and tungsten are also mined in Quebec.



Canadian-grown wool is prepared for combing.

Aluminum ingots produced at Arvida, Quebec.

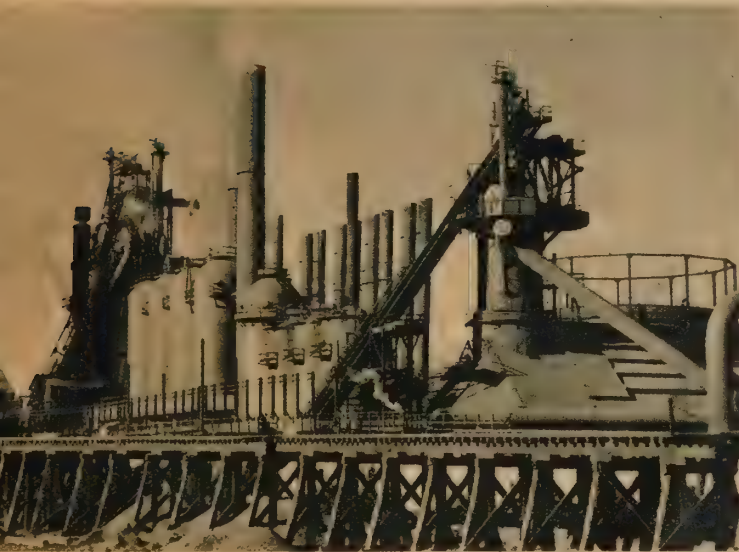
Chemist tests samples of gold ore.

Ontario

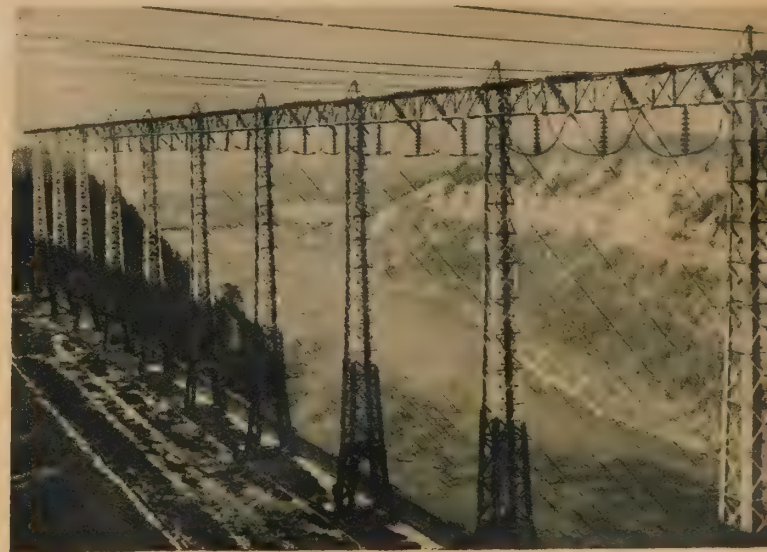
Blessed by both nature and circumstance, the province of Ontario, with close to one-third of Canada's population, contains the most balanced regional economy in the country. It is rich in natural resources—fertile agricultural lands in the southern peninsula, the Ottawa valley and the northern Clay Belt; abundant timber and pulpwood; a wealth of precious and base metals; extensive sources of water power. Ontario's position in the centre of Canada—resting upon the waterways of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and close to the coal and steel of the northern United States—has made it a natural centre for Canadian manufacturing and the distribution and financial activities which go along with industry.

In the north, the nickel and copper of the Sudbury area, the silver of Cobalt, the gold of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake are the basis of a thriving mining industry which accounts for nearly half the total Canadian mineral output. Lumber, woodpulp and paper are also key products of northern Ontario.

Southern Ontario's soil and climate support a highly diversified agriculture, with a happy combination of mixed farming and specialized crops—livestock, poultry, dairy products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. The wide range of farm products, with nearby markets, makes Ontario's agriculture the most profitable in Canada.



Blast furnaces produce pig iron to make steel.



Hydro development at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Steel spheres store ingredients of synthetic rubber.





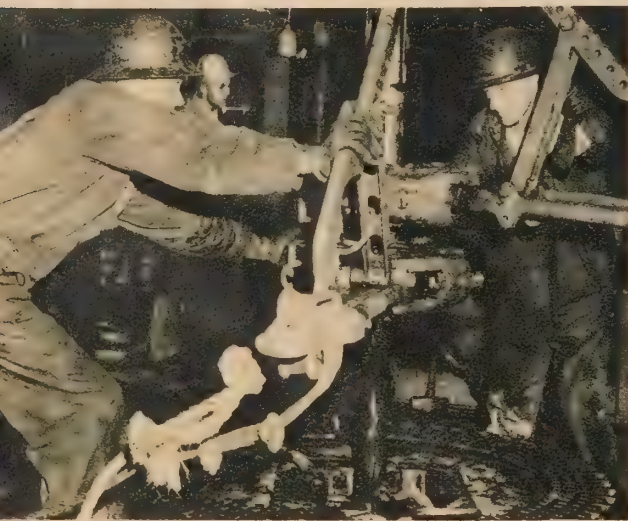
Built upon this solid foundation of agriculture, forestry and mining, and drawing strength from its geographic position, industrial Ontario produces more than half of all Canadian manufactures. A wide range of products are turned out by its factories, notably iron and steel, automobiles, farm machinery, processed foods and electrical supplies. Toronto, like Montreal, is a centre of finance, distribution and transportation for eastern Canada.



The Prairie Region

The export from Canada of a million bushels of wheat per day from 1944 to 1946 has been made possible by the rich alluvial soil of the prairie provinces, improved types of wheat, and the efficiency of mechanized agriculture.

It was the rich and free wheat-lands of the prairies that brought the wave of western settlement at the beginning of the century and the parallel growth of the older communities in the East. Between 1896 and 1913, a million people had come; by 1931 the population of the three prairie provinces was five and one-half times what it had been at the turn of the century. And, as an example of the effects of western settlement upon industrial development in the east, the number of eastern firms producing iron and steel products (largely rails and farm machinery) had increased from 29 in 1890 to 89 by 1910.



The double impact of drought and shrinking world trade in the '30's checked this development abruptly. But western resourcefulness presently asserted itself. Diversification in prairie agriculture was speeded up. Greatly increased production of coarse grains accompanied the shift to extensive mixed farming. The raising of hogs and cattle became a major prairie activity. By 1942, 60 per cent of the hogs raised in Canada came from the prairies.

There was a trend away from absolute dependence upon wheat. In 1927 wheat had provided 70 per cent of western farm income, by 1943 70 per cent of farm income came from other products. At the same time improved cultivation and a high degree of mechanization were improving wheat yields. In



Mixed farming is common in Eastern Canada.

Electrical milking in Ontario.

Deep test for oil in Alberta.

Machines load graded coal on railway cars.



Alberta cattle await shipment to packing plant.

1942 the second largest crop in Canadian history, 556,700,000 bushels, was harvested from 21,600,000 acres, a yield of 25.8 bushels per acre.

Of the prairie mineral resources, coal and petroleum are the most important at present. Both occur mainly in southern Alberta. The coal is soft, and is mined in quantities about equal to the production of Nova Scotia but is mostly inferior to the Maritimes coal in quality. Western coal, distant from available sources of iron, is used chiefly to meet domestic and railway needs throughout the prairies. There is a major oil field in the Turner Valley near Calgary. Its crude oil and natural gas are consumed largely in western Canada. Oil exploration is being pushed in both Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The resources of the Precambrian Shield, which covers three-fifths of Manitoba, one-third of Saskatchewan and the north-east corner of Alberta, are still largely undeveloped in the Prairie Provinces. Gold, copper, zinc, silver and cadmium are being mined in northern Manitoba, but mining is still in its infancy as compared with the scale of operations in northern Ontario and Quebec.

Manufacturing, like mining, occupies a relatively minor but growing position in the prairie economy. It is chiefly concerned with the processing of foods, oil refining and light manufacturing. The prairie remains basically an agricultural region.





Mining and smelting plant at Trail, B.C.

British Columbia

West from the Rockies, and extending to the Pacific, lies the province of British Columbia. This region, mild in climate, is rich in natural resources which provide the people of British Columbia with the highest per capita income of all the provinces in Canada.

The magnificent coastal stands of timber—Douglas fir, western hemlock, white pine and red cedar—provide the province with its most important single industry, forestry. Close to 60 per cent of the provincial income is derived from timber and its products. Forestry operations are mechanized and efficient to a degree unexcelled anywhere.

Fishing ranks closely behind forestry in importance. More than half of Canada's total fish production is from British Columbia. Salmon, abounding in the estuaries, rivers and inlets of the coast, is the principal fish canned. Halibut is the most important deep-sea fish.

Agriculture in the generally rocky terrain of British Columbia is highly specialized. The emphasis is on truck and poultry farming in the Fraser Valley and fruit growing in the Okanagan. In the north, near the Alberta border, the Peace River district has attained renown and importance as a producer of wheat and oats.

West Coast herring fishers haul up their nets.





B.C. loggers use a power saw to fell giant trees.

Mining of metals and coal is the region's oldest industry. Copper, lead, zinc and silver are the chief metals mined. The largest base-metal smelters in the British Commonwealth are located in the city of Trail.

Manufacturing in British Columbia at the outbreak of war was chiefly concerned with lumber, pulp and paper, and fish canning. The war brought a considerable development of shipbuilding and aircraft industries. British Columbia continues to grow: 90,000 Canadians moved to the province during the period 1941-44.

Canada's North

The production of uranium, vital to atomic power, focusses increasing attention upon Canada's huge northern territories, which are still largely undeveloped. Extensive wartime expansion of air transport facilities into the north and the building of the Alaska highway promise to facilitate further exploitation of the area's resources.

Radium, uranium, silver, gold and petroleum products are now being produced in commercial quantities. Extensive known deposits of lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, tar sands and nickel are not yet fully explored.

The north is still not a clearly defined economic area and its place in the Canadian economy remains a promising question mark.

Eldorado Mines near the Arctic Circle produce uranium.



TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA

Legend

SCALE OF MILES



- Canadian National Railway
- Trans-Canada Air Lines
- Canadian Pacific Railways
- Canadian Pacific Air Lines
- Alaska Highway

The Trans-Canada Highway, not shown on this map because of the small scale, crosses Canada from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific.



Population of Principal Canadian Cities
(Census 1941)

Ottawa, National Capital—134,951 (215,022)

Province	Provincial Capitals	Other Large Cities
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	Montreal
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Vancouver
New Brunswick	Fredericton	Hamilton
Quebec	Quebec	Windsor
Ontario	Toronto	Calgary
Manitoba	Winnipeg	London
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	Saint John
Alberta	Edmonton	
British Columbia	Vancouver	
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse	
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	

(Figures in brackets are for metropolitan areas.)

THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Without extensive transportation facilities, the settlement and economic exploitation of the far-flung regions of Canada would have been an impossibility. More perhaps than in any other country, transportation in Canada is the backbone of the nation, politically and economically.

The Railways

Canada's present total of 42,346 miles of railway is surpassed only by the railway mileage of two countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, both with population far greater than Canada's 12 million.

The railway network is based upon two transcontinental systems, the Canadian Pacific, operated by private owners, and the Canadian National, publicly owned. Into the main trunk lines flow a complex of feeder and local lines, including one in Manitoba to the port of Churchill on Hudson Bay and one in Ontario tapping James Bay at Moosonee.

In all, three separate transcontinental railways were built. The Canadian Pacific, completed in 1885, was begun soon after Confederation as an instrument to link the constituent parts of the new Dominion. The Canadian Pacific had received a subsidy of \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land laid out in alternate sections along a twenty-mile belt on each side of the main line. The government offered its land for free settlement. Farming here had great advantages. The soil was rich and required no clearing and very little fencing. Settlement pushed rapidly into the back country, as pioneers poured in from the United States, Britain and Europe, as well as from the eastern provinces.

Two new transcontinental systems, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, were rushed to completion by 1915. The main emphasis, with the rapid opening up of the prairies, was on the provision of facilities for the transportation of agricultural commodities, especially wheat, out of the western provinces, and for the return traffic of industrial goods from eastern Canada.

Over-expansion of rail facilities resulted, and the two new systems were soon in financial difficulties. They were brought under government ownership between 1917 and 1921 and consolidated as the Canadian National Railways in 1923. There has since been a measure of co-operation between the two existing systems in an attempt to reduce unnecessary duplication of service.

The capital outlay for railway construction was heavy, but it ensures the transportation of farm, forest and mine products at freight rates which compare favourably with any in the world.

Trains labour up steep grades in the Rockies.

Lake boats load grain from elevators at Port Arthur.





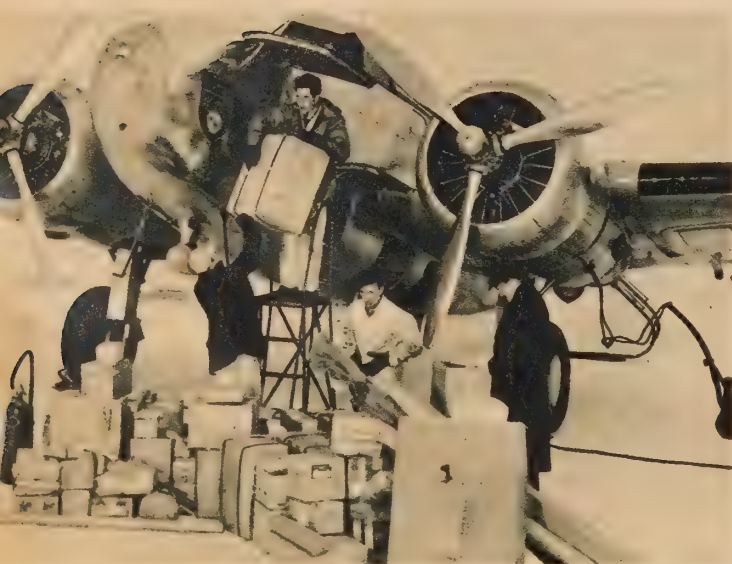
Inland Shipping

Improved by canals representing an investment of some \$300,000,000 by the federal government, the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway affords the basis for a system of inland shipping extending for nearly 1,700 miles from the coast. With the completion of the new Welland Canal in 1932, the largest grain carriers on the Upper Lakes were able to come down to Kingston on Lake Ontario, and Prescott on the St. Lawrence.

Wheat, iron ore and coal provide the bulk of the traffic for inland shipping. Traffic from the United States constitutes an important part of the tonnage passing through some of the Canadian canals, especially the Welland. At Sault Ste. Marie, linking Lake Superior and Lake Huron, there are two canals, one Canadian and the other American.

The canals on the St. Lawrence have a maximum draft of only 14 feet. Between the lakes, the draft of the locks is 21 feet.

Plans for deepening the St. Lawrence, in order to permit the largest lake freighters to navigate right to the Atlantic and to permit large sea-going vessels to ply the Great Lakes, have been under discussion between the governments of the United States and Canada since 1913. From the Canadian point of view, such a project would benefit the inland economy by providing cheaper transportation to the sea.



The project would extend over 113 miles of river, and open an inland shipping route stretching from Newfoundland to the head of the Great Lakes. In addition, the power generated by the proposed St. Lawrence dam, with a capacity of over two million horsepower, would be three times that generated by the Dneiper Dam in the Soviet Union.

Should agreement on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project be reached, the role of inland shipping in Canadian transportation would undoubtedly be enhanced.

Motor Transportation

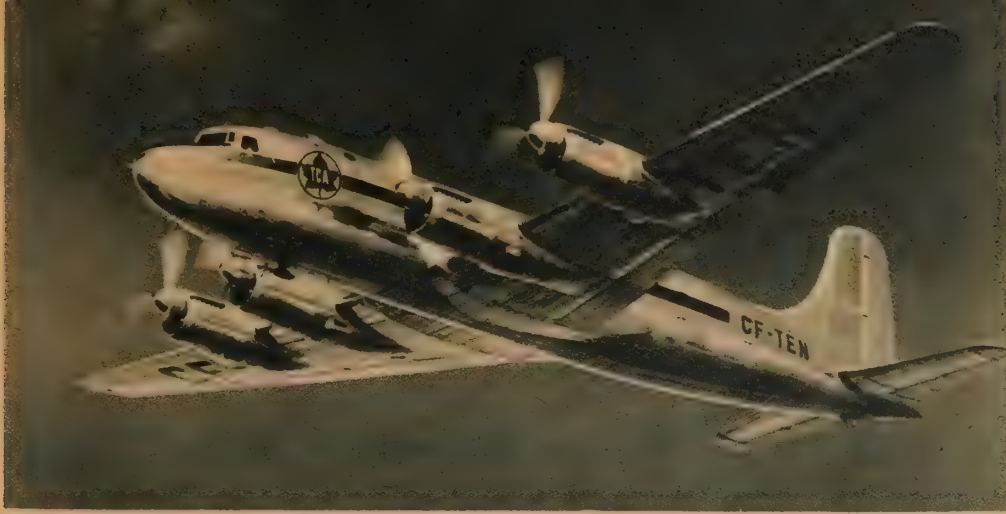
There are 127,000 miles of surfaced roads in Canada. Motor carriers compete with the railways, especially in passenger service and in the hauling of package freight.

The development of Canadian highways has greatly stimulated tourist traffic from the United States. Extensive services are being developed to cater to the growing volume of tourists. In 1941, before wartime travel restrictions began, American motorists spent \$54,000,000 in Canada, out of a total United States tourist expenditure of \$107,000,000.

C. P. Airlines serve the north.

TCA stewardess waits to board passengers.





The DC 4M will be used in transatlantic service.

Air Transportation

Natural conditions, combined with the flying experience gained by many Canadians in the first war, stimulated a pioneer development of air transportation in Canada. The spacious undeveloped northern areas provided natural scope for pioneer air operations. The first regular freight and passenger service, into northern Quebec, was inaugurated in 1924. A rapid expansion followed, and air transportation played an important part in the opening up of mineral resources throughout the Precambrian Shield during the mining boom of the '30's, when Canadian airways carried the greatest freight tonnage in the world. 'Bush flying' still continues to play a vital role in the economic life of Canada's northland.

With a growing number of air services and landing fields across Canada, the creation of a transcontinental Canadian airway was planned. Trans-Canada Airlines, a government corporation, was created for that purpose in 1937. The construction of a chain of terminal airports and emergency landing fields was begun that year. By the end of 1938 a daily service was in operation from Montreal to Vancouver, with passenger, mail and express facilities. In 1939, with the completion of the Maritimes link, the transcontinental airway became a reality.

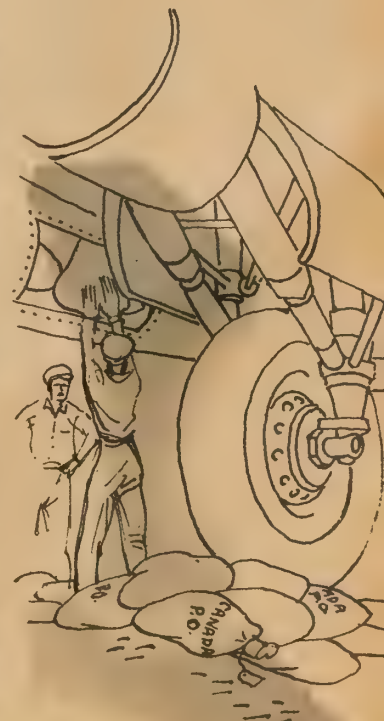
The TCA transatlantic service, established during the war, is operating daily flights from Montreal to Prestwick in 1946, and is being expanded as new Canadian-built four-engined aircraft become available.

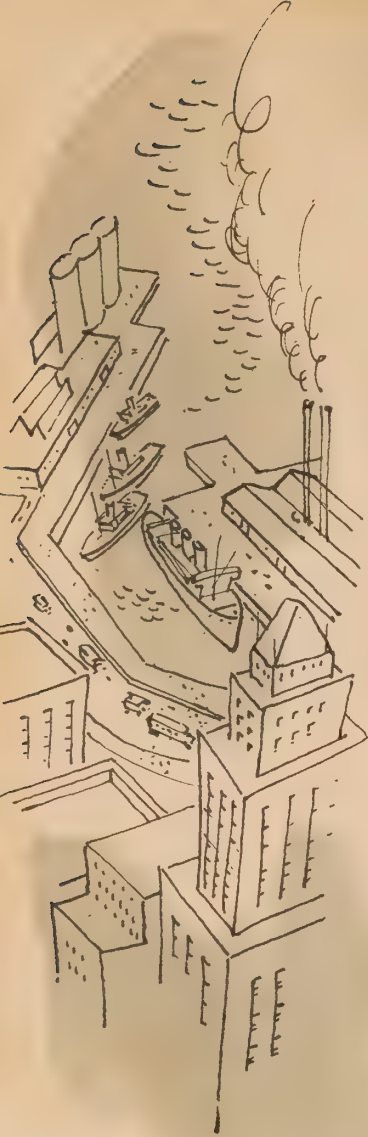
In addition to the mainline air facilities operated by the government, there are extensive private operations, concerned largely with feeder service into the north. Most of the commercial companies are at present consolidated in the Canadian Pacific Airlines.

Canadian aviation continues to grow, both in response to growing domestic requirements and as a important link in world air coverage, thanks to Canada's strategic position on the direct air routes of the Northern Hemisphere and her acquired experience in the development of efficient air transportation services.

A MATURING ECONOMY

For Canada, the impact of two world wars has been a major factor in stimulating industrialization—thereby reducing the heavy dependence upon agriculture and creating a more balanced economy.





At the end of the First World War Canada was still primarily an agricultural country. Steadily since then manufactures have been assuming a greater importance. The demands of World War II upon the Canadian economy were virtually unlimited, and the wartime expansion accentuated the growing importance of manufacturing. By 1943 the value of manufactures was three times that of agricultural output.

Shipbuilding, which employed less than 4,000 workers at the outbreak of war, had a labour force of more than 75,000 by 1943. The annual production of steel ingots and castings was more than doubled. The Canadian production of aluminum increased seven-fold—from 70,000 tons in 1939 to 490,000 tons in 1943. A synthetic rubber industry more than capable of meeting all normal domestic requirements was completed in a year and a half, and has been in production since 1943.

Increased output made Canada the world's greatest exporter of base metals. Magnesium was produced for the first time. The production of mercury, unknown before, reached export proportions, and Canada for a time ranked second in world production. Ninety-four per cent of the nickel, 75 per cent of the asbestos and 32 per cent of the aluminum required by the United Nations came from Canada.

The Canadian economy emerged from the war with an industrial base that was immensely widened and strengthened. A mature industrial economy had been created, with a parallel gain in industrial skill.

Sixty years ago, more than half of Canada's people were needed to supply the food requirements of the country. Today, less than one-quarter of the total population are required to operate the farms. As a result of expansion and diversification, agricultural output is now 50 per cent greater than at the outbreak of war.

THE CONTROL OF INFLATION

The threat of inflation always hangs over an economy mobilized for war and during the period of reconversion from war to peace. From the very beginning of war, steps were taken to minimize the possibility of inflation in Canada. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, a government agency created in September, 1939, was assigned the task of preventing an



inflationary rise in the prices and the cost of living, and of maintaining an adequate supply and orderly distribution of essential civilian goods and services. As of October, 1941, Canada was the first democratic country in the world to institute an overall price ceiling. Except in the case of specific exemptions, it became illegal to sell any goods at a price higher than the maximum obtained during the period immediately preceding the introduction of price control. Wages and salaries were similarly frozen.

The price ceiling was successfully maintained, in spite of heavy pressure from rising costs and serious shortages. From August, 1939, to November, 1946, there was an increase of some 25 per cent (including an increase of 13.7 per cent before the introduction of the price ceiling). During the first war, from 1914 to 1919, Canada had experienced a 74 per cent rise in the cost of living.

The danger of inflation was expected to continue, however, until the economy was again functioning normally, and the back-log of domestic demand had been satisfied.

The recent emphasis in Canada has been on the progressive relaxation of emergency economic controls, aiming at the re-establishment of a free price and wage system as soon as domestic and world conditions no longer hold serious threats of inflation to the Canadian economy. Price and wage controls still in force have been under constant review and adjustment. The increase in the value of the Canadian dollar to parity with the American during 1946 was intended to help minimize external inflationary pressures upon the Canadian economy.



In the mill—paper rolls off machines .

10,000-ton cargo vessel is launched at Sorel, Que.

Farm tractors await distribution in Saskatchewan.



TRADE AND THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

The greatly expanded capacities of the Canadian economy, now capable of employing one million more of Canada's population than before the war, entered a process of reconversion to peacetime production immediately after the close of hostilities. More than ever before, commodities far in excess of domestic requirements will be produced. Canada's traditional role as a great trading nation has been tremendously accentuated. At the end of the war she ranked third in point of trade.

As ever, income from exports remains the most important factor determining Canadian economic prosperity and full employment. Foreign markets are necessary, not only for the traditional export of Canadian staples from farm, forest and mine, but also for the greatly increased flow of manufactured goods produced by a maturing industrial economy.

During 1946, in a world of food shortages and widespread economic dislocation, record exports of Canada's basic products were being maintained in foods, metals, lumber and other raw materials. Reconstruction needs in many parts of the world were also drawing manufactured goods from Canada: locomotives, trucks, railway cars, ships and machinery were replacing the exports of war goods upon whose production so much of Canada's expansion of industrial capacity was based.

Substantial new trade outlets were being established, in Europe, Asia and South America—a trend which may significantly alter the historic pattern of Canadian trade. In the past, Canadian trade was based, to a large extent, upon the United Kingdom and the United States. Great Britain was normally Canada's largest export market, the United States her chief source of imports. The two accounted for 85 per cent of total Canadian trade.

Thus Canada continues to press actively for the reduction and removal of artificial barriers to world trade. This country has taken an important part in assisting the rehabilitation of foreign economies devastated and dislocated by the war—through unstinted Canadian support of the United Nations, through the Bretton Woods Agreement for the creation of an International Monetary Fund and Bank, and by a broad policy of rehabilitation loans to war-shattered countries in need of aid.

Canada is equally mindful of her responsibilities as a great trading nation in the matter of imports. An Import Division has been created as an integral part of Canada's Foreign Trade Service. The concern of this division is to facilitate the entry into Canada of foreign goods, to procure desirable imports, and to make Canadian import requirements widely known abroad. Canadian imports reached a record high during the first six months of 1946. It is clearly recognized in Canada that world trade can flourish only if it is a two-way street.

The Canadian economy, sensitive as ever to world conditions, requires an international atmosphere of peace and co-operation for the full utilization of its productive facilities. Canadian prosperity continues to depend upon the export of food, raw materials and manufactures. Economic isolation is recognized as an impossibility for Canada.



DURING a single generation from 1914 to 1945, Canadians spent more than ten years at war. They engaged in both world conflicts from beginning to end, of their own choice and without having been directly attacked.

TWO WORLD WARS

In both wars they were early aware of the issues involved and their sympathies were aroused on behalf of the victims of aggression. The will of the Canadian people was to accept their own share of responsibility for what they recognized as a challenge to freedom everywhere.

Throughout the ten years of struggle Canadian public opinion, under the disciplines imposed by war, developed an increased consciousness of nationhood and pressed for full acceptance of Canada's obligations to the allied cause.

Though their own sacrifices were not small, Canadians have kept before their eyes the greater sacrifices of those peoples whose lands were

the battlegrounds. Their sense of membership in the family of nations has been sharpened and clarified by the close international associations brought about by war. They are carrying the lessons of that experience into their active membership in the United Nations.

When war broke out in 1914, Canada had an army of some 3,000 men. During the next four years, more than 600,000 were enlisted, and over 420,000 went overseas. Their battle record was almost legendary on the Western Front. At Ypres, in 1915, Canadians withstood the first German gas attack and rolled back the enemy assault. On the Somme, at Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Arras, Cambrai and Mons, they left their mark on the enemy, and on the pages of history. Total Canadian casualties were 236,000 including more than 66,000 dead.

At home, a shell-producing industry was created from the ground up. By 1917, nearly a third of the shells fired from British guns were manufactured in Canada. In all, more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of war material was shipped from Canada.

On September 10, 1939, a special session of the Canadian Parliament declared that a state of war existed between Canada and Nazi Germany. Ten months later, war was declared on Italy, and on December 7, 1941, a few hours after Pearl Harbour, Canada was officially at war with Japan, before either the United States or Great Britain had taken action.

When war was declared in 1939, Canada's three armed services had fewer than 11,000 men. There were virtually no essential war industries. No weapon larger than a service rifle had ever been made in Canada.

A prodigious mobilization of Canadian resources and manpower followed. More than a million—40 out of every hundred between the ages of 18 and 45—were enlisted in the armed forces. Industrial capacity was nearly trebled to produce naval and merchant ships, warplanes, tanks and military vehicles, artillery and machine guns, ammunition and hundreds of other war items.

Sailor on corvette mans anti-aircraft gun.



Crew of frigate watch depth-charge explode.





Canadian tanks move into action at Falaise.

About 30 per cent of the vast output of war materials was allocated to the Canadian forces and the remainder was supplied to allied nations. Canada became the world's second largest exporting nation during the war—and four-fifths of her exports were war goods.

At the outbreak of war the Royal Canadian Navy consisted of 15 ships manned by some 1,700 men. By the end of the war it had more than 940 ships. Its personnel had, meanwhile, increased to more than 95,000 men—a larger number than the British Navy mustered in 1939.

Units of the R.C.N. fought in waters around the world, though its main task was the provision of close support for North Atlantic convoys. In 1944, while the R.C.N. participated in the invasion of France, Canadian ships also handled virtually the whole of the North Atlantic convoy.

More than 181,100,000 tons of cargo and 25,000 merchant vessels were escorted across the Atlantic. Canadian ships were involved in 165 actions with enemy craft. Warships of the R.C.N., alone or assisted, put 134 enemy vessels out of action by sinking or capture. The R.C.N. itself lost a total of 24 ships and suffered 2,957 casualties.

The strength of the Canadian army had grown from 4,500 in 1939 to more than 481,000 by 1943. On VE-Day, there were 283,000 of its troops serving overseas.

The first Canadian contingent disembarked in England on December 17, 1939. Canadian troops landed on the continent before the fall of France, but were recalled before going into action. In September, 1941, Canadians participated in the commando raid on Spitzbergen. Later the same year, an entire Canadian brigade was lost at Hong Kong.

In their raid on Dieppe the Canadians suffered another 3,371 casualties—practically two-thirds of the force engaged. This was a costly operation; but the value of its results in the final planning for D-Day has since been fully recognized.





The invasion of Sicily on July 10, 1943, brought to an end three years of waiting and preparation. From then on Canadian troops were in continuous action in Europe until the surrender of Germany.

They took a heavy share in the Italian campaign until the Gothic and Hitler lines were pierced. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, they were in the initial assault wave that stormed the Normandy beaches. Their capture of Carpiquet and Caen provided the pivot for the Allied break-through.

The First Canadian Army then took the field in the drive from Caen to Falaise. In bloody fighting it freed the Channel ports, cleared the Scheldt estuary to open the port of Antwerp, and secured the northern flank of the allied line during the last offensive into Germany.

The Canadian Army suffered more than 80,000 casualties of whom more than one-quarter were killed.

In September, 1939, the total strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force was approximately 4,000. By 1943 its strength had been expanded to 206,000. The first R.C.A.F. squadron reached England at the beginning of 1940 and from before the Battle of Britain until VJ-Day Canadian airmen were in combat on virtually every war-front.

The operational strength of the R.C.A.F. in all theatres of war grew to over 60 squadrons. Many thousands of other Canadians served with the R.A.F. The Canadian combat units fought over England, Africa, Italy, Europe, India and Burma. During the invasion of Normandy they spread a protective shield over the convoys and beaches and assisted in the defeat of the flying-bomb menace. They played an outstanding role in all phases of air operations—in combat, bombing, reconnaissance, sub-chasing and the protection of shipping. And, in addition, there was no major operation of the British R.A.F. in which Canada was not represented by attached Canadian air-crew.



Sailors face North Atlantic cold.



Canada also developed, administered and largely financed the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which turned Canada into what President Roosevelt called the "airdrome of democracy". Canada thus became the chief source of trained aircrew for the Commonwealth air forces throughout the war. More than half of the graduates of the 154 training schools across Canada were Canadians, and in addition to the other Commonwealth airmen, many from the occupied lands of Europe and other allied countries were trained in Canada.

The Royal Canadian Air Force suffered nearly 22,000 casualties, including some 17,000 dead.

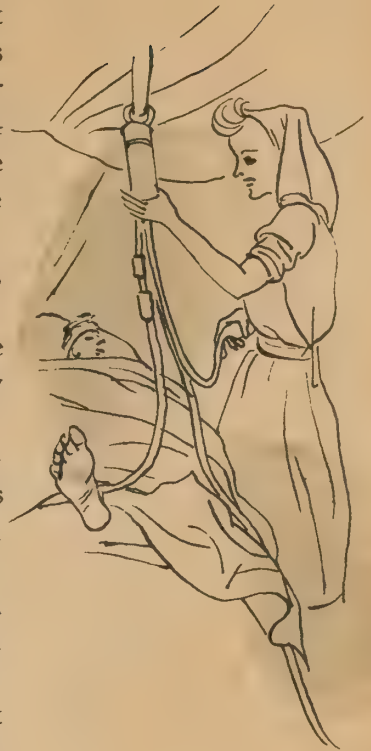
Canada's merchant navy increased in personnel from 1,460 to more than 8,000 during the war. Canadian sailors served on the ships of many nations and suffered 1,243 casualties.

More than 50,000 Canadian women enlisted in the three armed services. They enormously increased the fighting effectiveness of Canada's forces by replacing men in every type of duty which a woman could perform, in and out of the combat zones.

Almost overnight Canada was transformed from a producer of food and raw materials into one of the world's major manufacturing nations. After the fall of France, when an invasion of Britain seemed imminent, long-range war production plans in Canada were swiftly revised to meet the emergency and make Canada the chief arsenal of the Commonwealth.

Among the United Nations, Canada's production of war materials was exceeded only by the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. Her industrial capacity was nearly trebled in three years. She rose to second place among the exporting nations of the world with four-fifths of her exports made up of war goods for her allies.

When war was declared there were no armament works, no production of large ships and planes, no facilities for the manufacture of tanks and artillery in Canada. Since the end of the first world war no sea-going vessel of any size had been turned out from Canadian shipyards. The aircraft industry was confined to the manufacture of a few light planes. Canada had had no previous experience in the manufacture of precision instruments and there was no Canadian source of supply for the fine optical glass required to produce them.



Quebec plant produced these howitzer shells.



The flag goes up at Trenton R.C.A.F. station.





During the war years, Canadian shipyards turned out 486 naval escort vessels, including frigates, corvettes and minesweepers; 391 cargo vessels, including 348 ten-thousand tonners; and more than 3,500 miscellaneous and special purpose craft.

The Canadian aircraft industry produced more than 16,400 planes, ranging from Lancaster bombers to training craft. It had employed fewer than a thousand people at the beginning of the war and the annual production was about 40 planes. By the end of 1943, more than 120,000 people were employed and the annual production exceeded 4,000 planes.

From new arsenals and shell-filling plants came more than 80 million rounds of heavy ammunition and more than 4,000 million rounds of small arms ammunition, millions of grenades, depth charges and mines.

Tanks were built for the first time in Canada. In 1941, 100 tanks were completed. By the end of 1942, production was at the rate of more than 2,000 a year. In all, 6,590 tanks were built. More than 790,000 other military vehicles were manufactured during the war.

The mining industry was expanded to make Canada the world's largest exporter of base metals. The production of food on farms was doubled, despite a 30 per cent reduction in agricultural manpower.

The total cost of the war to Canada was about \$19,000 millions—twelve times the cost of the first world war and one and one-half times the combined expenditure of all federal governments from Confederation, in 1867, to 1939. Nearly half of this was met out of taxes, and at their peak Canadian income tax rates were the highest in the world.

Canada alone, of all the co-belligerents, did not participate in Lend-Lease; all materials received from the United States were paid for in cash. No outside financial assistance was received from any source.

Furthermore, under the Mutual Aid Act of 1943, Canada made her own war supplies available as an outright gift to any member of the United Nations which could use them against the enemy and had not the means of payment. Total contributions under Mutual Aid exceeded \$2,500 millions. Other gifts of a similar nature brought the total of Canada's gifts to her allies to approximately \$4,000 millions, about eight times the normal peacetime federal budget. This figure is exclusive of other credits and loans, under which the Canadian people raised an additional \$1,500 millions of cash to help finance the war effort of their allies.

From the outset, the war effort of Canada was a concerted experiment to determine how much twelve million people, with abundant resources, under democratic administration, and immune from enemy attack, could produce, and how much of that production could be diverted to war uses. The results have set a mark for renewed achievement in peacetime.

Under the stimulus of war, the whole scale of Canada's economic life has been raised and her potentialities quickened. She has shifted from the position of a debtor to that of a creditor nation, has been swept into the broad current of international affairs, and for the future preservation of the world's peace has assumed obligations toward her neighbour states commensurate with those which she undertook in war.



GEOGRAPHICALLY Canada is a North American nation; historically and politically she is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Canada's neighbours, north and south, are the two most powerful states in the world, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. To the east Canada looks across the Atlantic Ocean towards Great Britain and Europe, to the west across the Pacific towards Japan and China. Her territory lies in the path of the shortest air routes linking five continents.

Canada's economy is, by its very nature, dependent on extensive exports and imports. Roughly one third of her total production is regularly shipped abroad in exchange for the products of other countries. Clearly she has a vital interest in multilateral trade in a world at peace.

These are some of the underlying factors which set the pattern of Canada's foreign policy today.



Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit Ottawa.



CANADA AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Canada is a self-governing nation enjoying political independence. This independence has been achieved by a gradual process of evolution, from colonial status in the mid-nineteenth century to complete sovereignty in the twentieth, with the full concurrence and encouragement of the British government at every stage. Canada to-day formulates her own policies, negotiates and signs her own treaties, accredits her own diplomats and settles in her own right the issues of peace or war.

As a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada is one of a group of autonomous nations including the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, which are equal in status and united by a common allegiance to the Crown. The Commonwealth was an outgrowth of World War I, during which Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa developed rapidly under their

new responsibilities and emerged as independent powers. Their new status was recognized at the end of the war when they were accorded the right of separate representation at the peace conference and individual membership in the League of Nations. Their relationship to the United Kingdom and to each other was defined in 1926 and given legal form in the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

The ties which hold the nations of the Commonwealth together are ties of sentiment and common interest. Besides their allegiance to the Crown they share a heritage of British traditions and concepts of individual freedom, and use British forms of government and law.

Continuous consultation is maintained between them on matters of common concern, including all important developments in their international relations. The member nations have High Commissioners stationed in one another's capitals, who keep in constant touch with the governments to which they are appointed. Imperial Conferences are held every four years or oftener, in which the Prime Ministers discuss matters of general policy. In addition, the Prime Ministers frequently communicate directly with one another on pressing current matters.

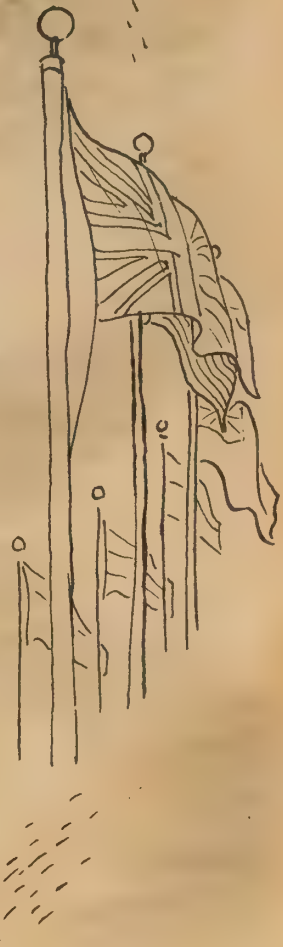
During World War II cooperation was particularly close. There was a constant exchange of officials, cabinet ministers and special missions between the member nations. Special machinery for placing British war orders in Canada was set up at the outbreak of war. Manufacture and control of supplies were planned together. The most conspicuous example of military cooperation was the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan which brought airmen from all over the Commonwealth to be trained in Canada. Since the end of the war consultation has continued on a wide range of subjects.

Economic interests form a strong link. Canada's trade with British countries is of great importance to her. The United Kingdom was until recent years the largest single buyer of Canadian goods. That place has now been taken by the United States, but the Commonwealth countries and British possessions still buy almost half of Canada's exports.

That this free association of British nations is not in any sense an exclusive bloc was emphasized by the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in his address to the British Houses of Parliament in 1944.

"If", Mr. King said, "the strength and unity of the Commonwealth are to be maintained, those ends will be achieved not by policies which are exclusive, but by policies which can be shared with other nations. I am firmly convinced that the way to maintain our unity is to base that unity upon principles which can be extended to all nations."

In her dual role of North American nation and member of the Commonwealth, Canada has a contribution to make towards international understanding that is out of all proportion to her size and individual importance. Cooperation between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States is essential to Canada and no less essential to world peace. A primary aim of Canadian policy is to contribute, wherever possible, to continued cordial relations between them.



CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Canada and the United States have been called the Siamese twins of North America, so intimately are they joined socially and economically; and so inseparable is their security.

The fact that the 5,600 miles of boundary, including the Alaska boundary, separating their territories are undefended is a matter of

frequent comment, but the simple fact is that to both countries the possibility of hostilities between them is unthinkable. In 130 years of unbroken peace the two countries have built up a tradition of friendship and co-operation which it would be inconceivable to break. The "unseen frontier of friendship" makes possible the undefended border.

A strong influence in the development of their friendly relations has been a sense of common origin. The great majority of the peoples of both countries are of western European stock. Many Canadians are descendants of former members of the American colonies and the feeling of kinship has been strengthened by the free movement of population back and forth across the border. It is estimated that in a single year the border is crossed at least 30,000,000 times by the citizens of both countries.

Their economic interests are as closely integrated as their social life. Canada is the United States' best customer, buying in recent years about one-seventh of that country's total exports. This amounts to more than 60 per cent (during the war years more than 75 per cent) of Canada's total imports. In turn, some Canadian industries, notably newsprint and metals, find their readiest market in the United States, which is the largest purchaser of Canadian exports. As regards both total trade and total investment, Canada's relations with the United States have in recent years been closer than with any other country.

Relations between them have not always been as cordial as they are to-day. Boundary issues aroused feeling on several occasions, and the fear of annexation was a strong influence in Canadian policy for many years after the United States' attempt, during

the war of 1812, to take over the northern colonies. In the process of settling down as neighbours some disagreements were inevitable; but gradually there grew up a tradition of adjusting them by negotiation and arbitration. Outstanding is the work of the International Joint Commission, a permanent body set up by the two governments in 1909, which has prevented or settled boundary and other disputes with remarkable success ever since.



Alaska Highway is 1,671 miles of engineering triumph.



Niagara Falls (American Falls at left, Canadian at right).

Official co-operation is only a small part of the extensive give and take. A large number of non-official boards and commissions have been formed by business men, educationists and others to deal with problems common to both countries. Canadian and American labour organizations, technical and scientific societies, service clubs, book clubs and other organizations are in many cases affiliated.

World War II brought still closer co-operation. Defence, the most immediate problem, was considered jointly even before the United States entered the war. The Ogdensburg Agreement, an informal accord reached by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada in August, 1940, provided for the immediate setting up of a *Permanent Joint Board on Defence* to "consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere". The use of the word "permanent" introduced a new note in the relations between the two countries.

The extent of military co-operation for the defence of North America under this Board is seen in such projects as the chain of airfields from Edmonton, Alberta, to Alaska, known as the Northwest Staging Route, the 1,500-mile Alaska Highway connecting them, the construction of further airfields in north-eastern Canada, and the establishment of weather stations and communications systems.

In April, 1941, the Hyde Park Agreement, arranged between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, provided for the joint use of the productive facilities of both countries. Various joint committees were subsequently set up to advise on the most effective use of both countries' material resources. The close integration of the Canadian and United States war effort at every level has no parallel in history.



Canada and the United States form one North American civilization. Their close ties of daily association and their interdependence in trade and defence ensure their continued co-operation in keeping it intact. To-day more than ever their destinies are inextricably interwoven.

CANADA AND THE U.S.S.R.

Canada is a northern country. A large part of the world's total Arctic area is Canadian. The development of aviation has focussed the attention of Canadians on the importance of their northland in the world of the future, and has made them realize that the U.S.S.R. is their neighbour across the North Pole.

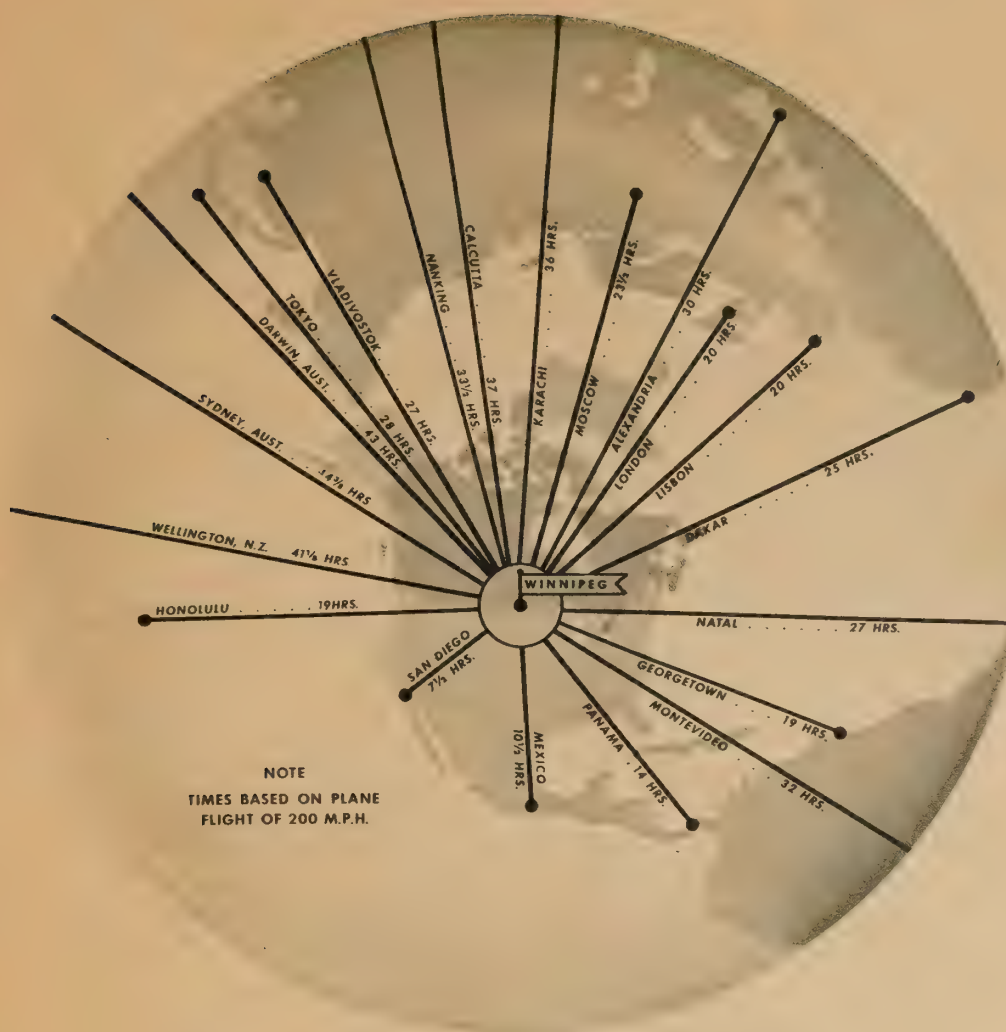
Geography points clearly to the importance of collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and Canada in an air age. Many important air routes of the future lie across the Arctic ice. The most direct routes from New York to Moscow, Chicago to Calcutta, San Francisco to Shanghai, Mexico City to Tokyo pass through both Canada and the U.S.S.R.

In the economic development of their northern areas Canada and the U.S.S.R. can learn much from each other. Though still far behind the U.S.S.R., Canadian research has been greatly advanced by the recent war. Mining equipment has been flown in and valuable minerals taken from regions that were formerly inaccessible. Canada's post-war "Exercise Muskox", a winter, expedition in which 3,100 miles of sub-arctic country were covered in 80 days by snowmobiles supplied from the air, will, it is hoped, yield information about living and working conditions which can be economically useful to all countries with northern territory. As an essential part of continental defence during the war the Canadian north was equipped with a system of land and air transport and communications which for several years underwent the test of practical use including transport of vital war material to Canada's Soviet allies. Air routes fan out from the more settled parts of Canada toward the polar regions.



Stencilling insignia on railway car slated for Russia.





Canada—northern crossroads of the air.

Canada has no desire to limit co-operation to any one country. It is in her interest, and the general interest, that all nations with northern territory—Denmark, Norway and the Soviet Union as well as the United States—should co-operate in the solution of Arctic problems.

World War II established the first direct contacts between Canada and the U.S.S.R. Diplomatic exchanges were arranged in 1942. Through Mutual Aid Canada supplied the Soviet Union with large quantities of war materials and food. The Canadian people further demonstrated their good-will toward the people of the Soviet Union by donating, through the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, goods and money for the relief of war victims to the value of more than \$9,000,000.

Canada wants to maintain relations with the U.S.S.R. as close and friendly as those she has established with the United States. Canada is conscious, however, that this objective is part of a larger international whole. Her hope lies in the ability of the Great Powers to work together within the United Nations.



*Laundry soap being shipped
to Europe through UNRRA.*

CANADA AND EUROPE

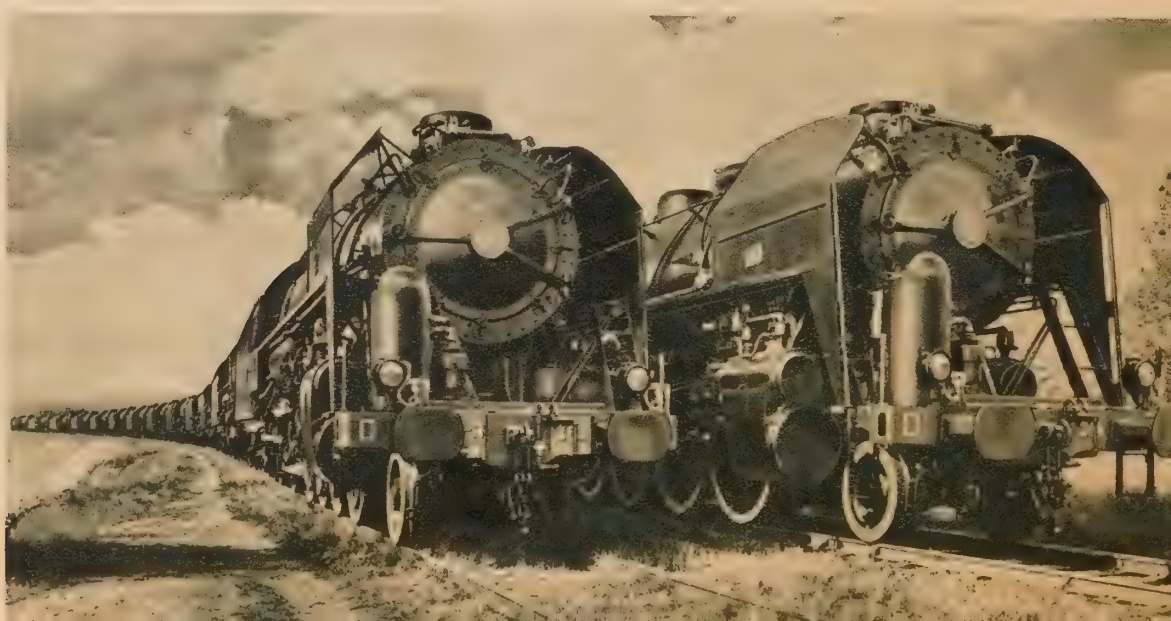
Canada's relations with continental Europe in this generation have been conditioned principally by trade and war. It is her hope that in future they will be based on trade and friendship.

European markets have been important to Canada since her pioneer days. Up to 1929 Europe ranked after the United Kingdom and the United States as an outlet for Canadian exports. A large part of Canada's post-war export credits to war-torn countries has gone to European nations—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Norway and the U.S.S.R. These credits, granted to help restore world trade as well as for humanitarian reasons, had up to April, 1946, reached a total of \$644,500,000 in addition to a loan of \$1,250,000,000 to the United Kingdom.

Before World War II Canada's diplomatic representation in Europe consisted of two legations, one in France and one serving Belgium and the Netherlands jointly, and an office at Geneva; she now has embassies in Belgium (also serving Luxembourg), France, Greece, the U.S.S.R.; legations in the Netherlands and Norway (also serving Denmark); a consulate-general in Lisbon and a military mission in Berlin.

Through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Canada has shipped large quantities of goods, including food, farm machinery, clothing, medical supplies and trucks, to European countries since the end of the war. In addition to her formal contribution to UNRRA of \$160,000,000 in two years Canada has made goods available for UNRRA purchases to the value of \$67,000,000 more. Canadian voluntary relief agencies have sent abroad more than \$77,000,000 worth of supplies for the relief of civilians in Europe and Asia, including more than 22,000,000 pounds of serviceable used wearing apparel.

Locomotives for France.





Canadian sailors on cruise visit Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA AND THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Canada's contacts with Latin America assumed a new importance during World War II, when the loss of European markets made it necessary for both to seek new sources of supply. The value of Canadian exports to Latin America more than tripled between 1938 and 1945, while imports increased five-fold.

Canada's commerce with Latin America is still a relatively small proportion of her total trade but its benefits are mutually recognized. Since 1941 diplomatic missions have been exchanged with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Cuba, and in addition Canada has a growing service of consular and trade representatives in other Latin American countries. Two recent trade missions headed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce were most cordially received.

The French element in Canadian culture finds a natural response in Latin America. French universities in Canada attract many students from these countries. During the war a special bond was created when Canada, the only free centre of French culture after the occupation of France, expanded her French publishing industry to supply the world market with French literature. Other links between them are the religious tradition in Canada, where more than a third of the people are Roman Catholic, Canada's political and sentimental ties with the Old World, and the similarity of their international status as small powers.

The question whether Canada should join the Pan-American Union has not been in the past and is not now a very lively issue. Canada has shown her official interest in co-operation with Latin America by sending official observers to a number of technical conferences associated with the Union and to other inter-American meetings. Judging from a



sampling of public opinion by the Gallup Poll in 1944 there was at that time in Canada no active interest in the Union and no general appreciation of its purposes. As the only non-republic in the Americas Canada is not eligible for membership under the Union's existing constitution and it would require a special amendment to open the door for her. So far no official step has been taken on either side.

Canada is increasingly aware of her position as an American nation and looks forward to a future in which her relations with her neighbours in the western hemisphere will be even more intimate and cordial.

CANADA AND THE PACIFIC

Across Canada's western frontier, the Pacific Ocean, lie the densely populated lands of Asia with natural resources and markets whose development will greatly expand world trade. Japan's dramatic entry into World War II jarred Canada into a new awareness of the extent to which Pacific affairs may impinge upon the security and welfare of the North American continent.

Canada's pre-war contacts with China were limited to missionary work, modest commercial activity and immigration matters. Friendship between them has been stimulated by the work of Canadian missionaries, doctors and educators in China over a period of 75 years. A Chinese consulate established in Canada in 1909 looked after the restricted immigration. Trade from Canada's Pacific ports began with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. Since then Canadian commercial relations with China have grown under the direction of Canadian trade commissioners stationed in Shanghai and other ports.

In 1942 Canada and China exchanged diplomatic missions. Canada sent war materials to China under Mutual Aid, and quantities of food and other relief goods have been shipped through UNRRA. Canadian voluntary relief agencies have sent civilian relief supplies to China to a value of more than \$5,000,000. To assist in reconstruction the Canadian Government has extended a substantial post-war credit to China.

Quebec saw birth of Food and Agriculture Organization.



Three major political parties represented in Canada's U.N. delegation.



With Japan, too, Canada's chief points of contact have been trade, immigration and missionary activity. As a highly industrialized nation Japan was one of Canada's important customers in pre-war years, being the third largest purchaser of Canadian exports in 1926 and 1929. Japan was one of the first three countries with which Canada exchanged diplomatic representatives. The Canadian legation opened in Tokyo in 1929 continued to function until Japan entered the war. In August, 1946, a Canadian Liaison Mission was sent to Tokyo to take charge of Canada's post-war interests in Japan.

As a Pacific country Canada has a vital interest in the peace settlement of the United Nations with Japan. Canada is represented on the eleven-power Far Eastern Commission set up in Washington in 1945 to decide the principles for the demilitarization of Japan and the establishment of a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

CANADA'S FOREIGN SERVICE

Canada's foreign service has three functions—diplomatic, trade and informational.

Up to the First World War Canada's negotiations with foreign powers were conducted by the British Foreign Office with Canadian officials occasionally taking part in them. A Canadian High Commissioner in London from 1880 acted as a resident spokesman for Ottawa in dealings with the British Government, and a Canadian Agent General in France from 1882 supplemented the work of the British officials. Neither, however, had diplomatic status. In addition, Canada was represented abroad in the later years of the 19th century by trade commissioners and immigration officials, who served individual departments of the Canadian Government and were likewise without diplomatic status.

In 1909 the Canadian government set up a Department of External Affairs which gradually took over the whole conduct of Canada's diplomatic relations with other countries. The first Canadian legation was opened in Washington in 1927 after the Imperial Conference of 1926, in which Canada's right to separate representation was formally recognized. Canadian ministers were appointed: to Paris in 1928, to Tokyo in 1929 and to Belgium and the Netherlands jointly in 1939.

World War II brought a rapid expansion of the diplomatic service. By the spring of 1946 Canada was represented in the Commonwealth countries by six high commissioners and in the United States, Latin America, Europe and the Far East by eleven embassies, five legations, three consulates-general, one vice-consulate, a military mission in Berlin and a liaison mission in Tokyo. The staff of the Department of External Affairs has expanded to about three times its pre-war complement and now includes about 125 officers of diplomatic rank and 400 clerical personnel at home and abroad. The Department's consular service is a recent development. The first permanent consulate-general was opened in New York in 1943. There are now consulates-general in Lisbon and Caracas as well and a vice-consulate in Portland, Maine, and the service will continue to grow.





In Paris—Mr. King chats with his colleagues.

Canada's foreign trade service has greatly expanded since its early beginnings in 1895.

Trade commissioners and assistants, operating at 39 posts in 33 countries, now number 88 and work in close co-operation with their country's diplomatic and consular officials. In many parts of the world, the trade officials have diplomatic or consular rank, while in some countries the trade commissioner is the only official representative of Canada. The Trade Commissioner Service is now part of the larger Foreign Trade Service, which provides information and assistance for importers as well as exporters, foreign buyers as well as foreign sellers.

The information service is a more recent development. Current and background information about Canada are supplied to all Canadian government offices abroad by the Canadian Information Service (formerly the Wartime Information Board) working in co-operation with other departments of the government. Representatives of this body are attached to the diplomatic missions in New York, Washington, London, Paris, Canberra and Mexico City. At other centres the work of distributing information is carried on by a member of the mission's staff or, where there is no

Canada House, London.



diplomatic mission, by a trade commissioner or other representative of the Canadian government. In addition to maintaining a constant flow of background information to other countries the Canadian Information Service arranges such cultural contacts as art exhibits and educational displays abroad, and tours of Canada by visiting speakers and journalists.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

From the outset Canada has given her full support to the United Nations. At San Francisco in April, 1945, when the blueprint of the new international organization was worked out, Canada was represented by a strong delegation headed by the Prime Minister and including members of the principal national political parties.

At San Francisco, Canada strongly supported the view that smaller countries had a right to participate in discussions affecting world affairs. Canada also contended that representation on any international body should be determined by a country's ability to help carry out the purposes of that body. This principle of "functional representation", first affirmed when UNRRA was organized in 1943, was incorporated in the United Nations Charter.

Canada was one of the fourteen members of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission and was fully represented at the final organizational session in London, in August, 1945, and at both sessions of the first Assembly during 1946.

Canada was elected for a three-year term to the Economic and Social Council, and of the nine commissions established by October, 1946, was given membership in five—Economic and Employment, Statistical, Social, Narcotic Drugs and Population Commissions.

The Economic and Social Council is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of specialized international agencies. These include the International Labour Office, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Health Organization, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Canada is a member of all these bodies, and has taken an active part in planning for the International Refugee Organization.

Preparatory discussions for the establishment of a World Food Board and an International Trade Organization were attended by Canadian delegations. At the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago in 1944 Canadian proposals were accepted as a basis for discussion. Montreal has been selected as the headquarters of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

Canada's contribution to the development of atomic energy was reflected in the fact that she was a co-signatory, with the United Kingdom and the United States, of the Washington Atomic Energy Declaration of 1945. It was further recognized by her inclusion, with the eleven members of the Security Council, in the Atomic Energy Commission established in June, 1946.



Canada looks for the solution of world problems through international co-operation. The Prime Minister, in his statement to the House of Commons concerning the Washington Declaration on Atomic Energy, expressed the belief that the ultimate solution would seem to lie in "some surrender of national sovereignty". He went on to say:

"We must work with all our might for a world order under the rule of law. This seems to be our only hope. Humanity is one. We must act in the belief that no nation and no individual liveth to himself alone, and that all are members one of another."

Prime Minister King signs U.N. charter at San Francisco.



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*FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE
FOLLOWING CANADIAN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS

at: London, England; Canberra, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; Pretoria, South Africa; Dublin, Ireland; St. John's, Newfoundland; New Delhi, India.

CANADIAN EMBASSIES

at: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Brussels, Belgium; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Santiago, Chile; Nanking, China; Paris, France; Athens, Greece; Mexico City, Mexico; Lima, Peru; Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

CANADIAN LEGATIONS

at: Havana, Cuba; The Hague, Netherlands; Oslo, Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark.

CANADIAN CONSULATES

at: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Lisbon, Portugal; Portland, Me., U.S.A. (honorary consul); Caracas, Venezuela.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

A Government Trade Commissioner is attached to each of the Missions mentioned above, usually with the title of Commercial Secretary or Commercial Counsellor. *Canadian Government Trade Commissioners are also stationed at:* Melbourne, Australia; Sydney, Australia; Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.; Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.; Shanghai, China; Bogotá, Colombia; Cairo, Egypt; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Hong Kong, China; Bombay, India; Rome, Italy; Singapore, Malayan Union; Johannesburg, South Africa; Cape Town, South

Africa; Stockholm, Sweden; Liverpool, England; Glasgow, Scotland; Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.; Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.

CANADIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

Information Officers are attached to the Missions at: London, England; Paris, France; Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Canberra, Australia; Mexico City, Mexico.

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Ottawa, Ont.



SPRING ICE

TOM THOMSON, 1877-1917

CANADIAN PAINTING



VILLAGE IN THE LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS, CLARENCE A. GAGNON, R.C.A., 1881-1941



INDIAN CHURCH M. EMILY CARR, 1871-1945



SWEEPING THE RINK HENRI L. MASSON, 1907-



AUTUMN IN ALGOMA JAMES E. H. MACDONALD, R.C.A., 1873-1932



EARLY SPRING ALEXANDER YOUNG JACKSON, C.M.G., LL.D., 1882-



FEMMES D'UNE POMME ALFRED PELLAN, 1906-



JOHN

FREDERICK H. VARLEY, A.R.C.A., 1881-



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